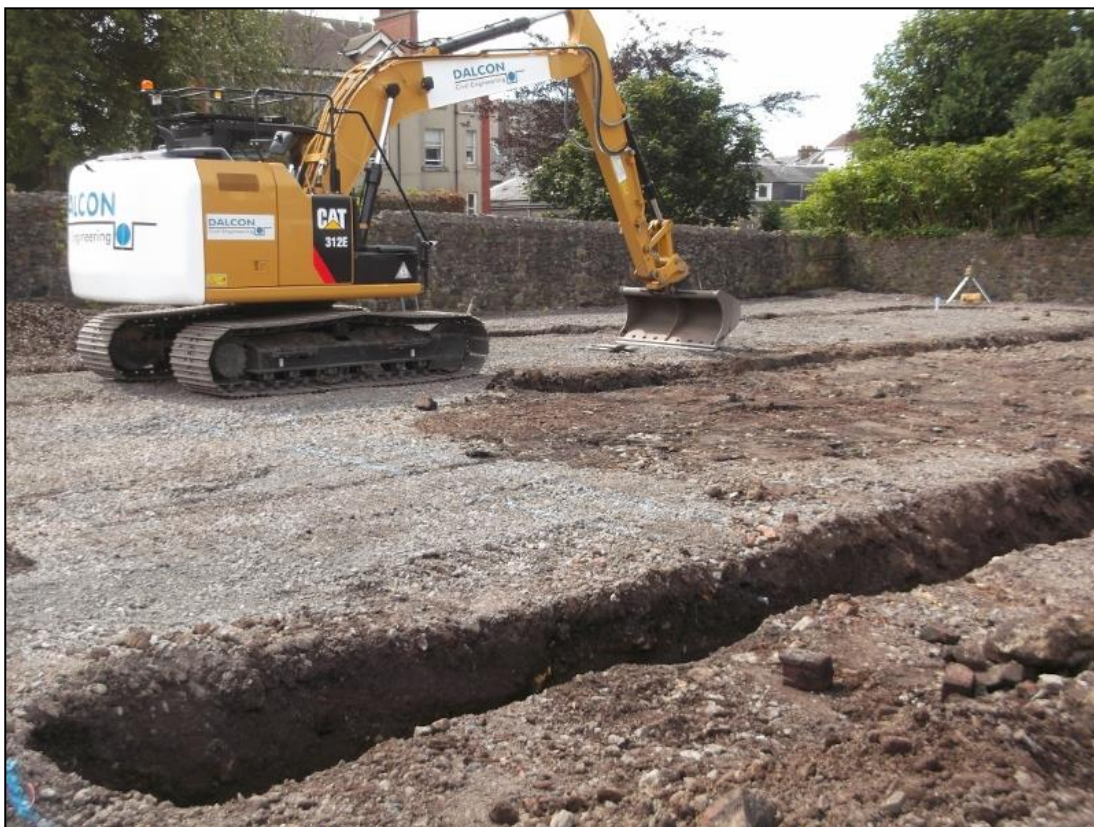


Lade Street Car Park, Largs, North Ayrshire: Archaeological Monitoring

Data Structure Report



by Michael Briggs & Liam McKinstry

issued 3rd February 2015

on behalf of North Ayrshire Council

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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 27th February 2015.....

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



Checked

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for North Ayrshire Council in support of the construction of a new daycare centre and block of flats at Lade Street, Largs, North Ayrshire (13/00483/PP). These archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. North Ayrshire Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as a requirement of the issued planning consent (13/00483/PP). The West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise North Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on site during excavation works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by North Ayrshire Council to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works prior to the development of the site. The project works were outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2014), which was agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Historical and Archaeological Background

4. Largs has a medieval origin, illustrated by the 1263 reference to its Parish Church. Roy's Military Map of Scotland, surveyed between 1752 and 1755 (not shown) shows it to be somewhat dispersed in terms of its settlement character, with settlement focused in linear bands along a road network.
5. With reference specifically to the development area, The Stevenson Institute was once located on Lade Street and built in 1842 by money from T.M Brisbane (formerly the Brisbane Academy). The Stevenson Institute was closed in 1893 as a school and purchased by Dr Stevenson for use as a social, literary and recreational centre. Since a fire in 2009 the building lay abandoned before being demolished in 2012. Comparing the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1857 (Figure 1a), depicting the original Brisbane Academy, and the 1911 revised survey (Figure 1b), after the change of use, the Stevenson Institute grew and extended substantially to the south.
6. To the west of Lade Street and to the south of the development area lies the monument known as Skelmorlie Aisle and Largs Old Churchyard (WOSAS pin 43015, NMRS NS25NW13.1). This area comprises a burial ground containing the remains of the medieval parish church of Largs, in particular the aisle added to the north side of the church in 1636. The burial ground also contains another small burial aisle dated 1634 and a probable burial cist of unknown date which is unlikely to be in its original location.
7. Further to the west of Lade Street and beyond the boundary of the now demolished Stevenson Institute a tumulus is recorded on the 6-inch 1st edition (1857) and 6-inch 2nd edition (1911) Ordnance Surveys (Figures 1a and 1b). The mound measures some 75ft by 27ft and is 15ft high. It was partly excavated in 1873 by Dr J S Phene who recorded the presence of human bone (some of which was partly and some wholly calcined), burnt clay, oak charcoal, and bright green flakes, supposed to be of copper or bronze, which was probably 'remnants of armour'. Human teeth were also found. Dr Phene concluded that this was the burial place of the Norsemen killed during the Battle of Largs in 1263. Its situation, near the old Largs parish church, is consistent with the account given in the Norse saga that the dead were interred at the church. The local tradition is that the mound, which is called the Gallowhill, was used for executions, and it is more than likely that it was so used in later centuries.
8. While there are no recorded prehistoric remains within the development area, Largs has demonstrated that this area was a focus for prehistoric activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (Turner *forthcoming*). The majority of the known prehistoric monuments are recorded to the south of Gogo Water and characterised by a Neolithic long cairn, a Bronze Age Beaker burial, a standing stone associated with Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age activity, and a number of round cairns suggested to be possibly six in number by Munro (1911, Turner *forthcoming*).

9. To the north of Lade Street sits Nelson Street where there is evidence for prehistoric activity recorded in the urban centre of Largs. During excavations by Robert Munro (1910) a large circular stone-lined cist measuring 1.35m by 0.75m and 600mm deep containing seven cinerary (cremation) urns, with cremated human remains, was discovered. The stone-lined cist and seven cinerary urns formed the primary focus with another five 'satellite' urns and a stone mace-head all placed in the vicinity. Four of the 'satellite' urns were also associated with cremated human remains.

Previous work

10. Previous archaeological works within the development area on Lade Street, occurred in the form of archaeological monitoring, carried out by Rathmell Archaeology Limited on behalf of North Ayrshire Council, in respect to the removal of foundations during the demolition of the Stevenson Institute (Klemen, P 2012) and opposite to the present development area archaeological monitoring was carried out also by Rathmell Archaeology on behalf of M & J Timber Ltd in support of the construction of a new shed and car parking (Gordon, D 2013).
11. During both phases of monitoring no significant archaeological deposits or features were recorded. The only feature of note was a well that was uncovered in the course of the works when the sandstone slab covering it was removed. Given its construction and the presence of a lead pipe it would appear to be from the nineteenth century and most likely constructed at that time. The fact that it was capped with a sandstone slab probably explains why the well was not recorded on any mapping as it would have been hidden from view during the surveyor's visits.
12. The only other anthropic material recorded was related to modern use in the form of modern brown glazed ceramic service pipes, lead pipes, white glazed ceramics and modern debris in the form of metal, glass and plastic piping.

Project Works

13. The programme of mitigation consisted of the archaeological monitoring of ground breaking works for the foundations, services, and drainage for two buildings, specifically a daycare centre and an adjacent block of flats. Works undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Limited were consistent with the terms described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2014). Monitoring, recording and excavation were carried out in conjunction with the terms of this document.
14. Archaeological monitoring works were undertaken intermittently from the 21st July 2014 to the 19th January 2015. Excavations were carried out by a 360° mechanical excavator. Ground breaking works comprised a series of foundation trenches approximately 0.6m wide and primarily varying in depth between 500mm and 700mm, although going much deeper in a few small sections, with associated service trenches that were shallower.
15. Any potentially significant archaeological features, structures or deposits encountered were recorded by the archaeologist on site, using Rathmell Archaeology Limited standard method. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers with bulk finds collected by context.
16. All works complied with West of Scotland Archaeology Service Standard Conditions, the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statement.

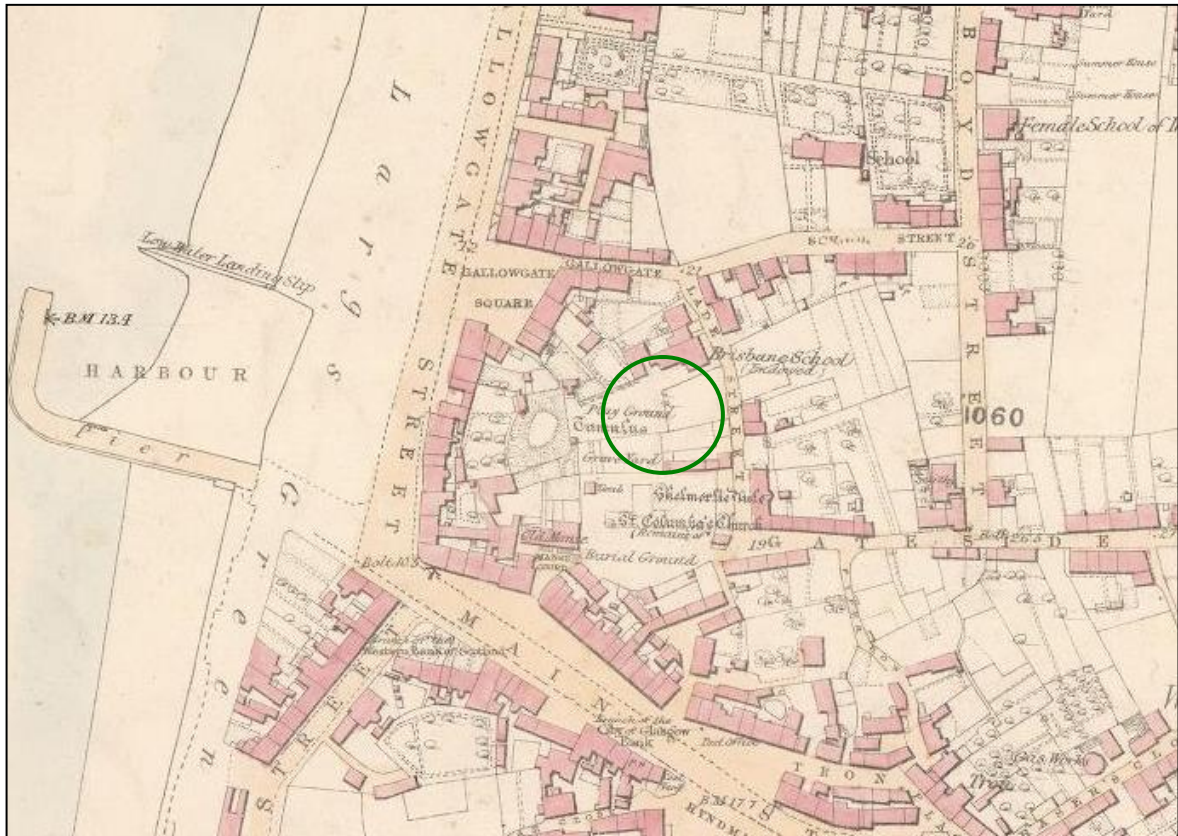


Figure 1a: 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The green circle denotes the development area (Published 1857)



Figure 1b: 1909 revised Ordnance Survey. The green circle denotes the development area (Published 1911)

Findings

17. The development area was located on the western side of Lade Street and to the immediate north of Skelmorlie church and graveyard (Figure 3a). The site covered an area totalling approximately 2057m² with access to the site from Lade Street.
18. The foundation trenches for the two buildings, the day-care centre and the flats, were both monitored as well as a series of seven trenches which were to provide the services for the buildings (Figure 2). The day-care centre was orientated in an east-west direction, measuring c.22.5m by c.13m. The overall area occupied by the building was c.292.5m² with the actual area excavated to form the building foundations being c.48.1m². The foundations were excavated to a depth of between 700-3500mm. The flats were orientated in a north-northwest to south-southeast direction, measuring c.20.8m by c.18.4m. The overall area occupied by the building was c.382.72 m² with the actual area excavated to form the building foundations being c.132.82m². The foundations were excavated to a depth of between 500-1500mm.
19. The first service trench, Trench 1, was located to the immediate south-southeast of the flats and was orientated in an east-northeast to west-southwest direction. The trench measured c.24.4m long, had a width of c.0.9m and a depth range of 1100-1500mm. The second trench, Trench 2, was located to the immediate east-northeast of the flats and the edge of Lade Street and was orientated in a north-northwest to south-southeast direction. The trench measured c.22.8m long, had a width of c.1m and a depth range of 1000-1300mm. The third trench, Trench 3, was located between the day-care centre and the flats and was orientated in an east-west direction before bending to run north-south at its western end. The trench measured c.7.5m from east to west and 14m from north to south. It had a width of c.0.8m and a depth of 1200mm. The fourth trench, Trench 4 (Figure 5b), was located to the immediate north-northwest of the flats and was orientated in an east-northeast to west-southwest direction. The trench measured c.23.4m long, had a width of c.1.5-2m and a depth of 900mm. The fifth trench, Trench 5 (Figure 5a), was located to the immediate north of the day-care centre and was orientated in an east-west direction. The trench measured c.24.5m long, had a width of c.1m and a depth range of 700-1000mm. The sixth trench, Trench 6, was located off the south south-eastern end of Trench 4 and ran into Lade Street itself. The trench was orientated in a north-northwest to south-southeast direction. The trench measured c.4m long, c.1.5m wide and 1200mm deep. The final trench, Trench 7, was located off the middle part of Trench 2 and ran onto Lade Street itself, orientated in a north-northwest to south-southeast direction. The trench measured c.4m long, c.1.5m wide and 1200mm deep.
20. The upper level throughout the site was formed by a modern hard core layer (003) which consisted of stone/gravel (type 1 granular sub base) (Figure 3a). The layer (003) had a thickness range throughout the site of 150-400mm. This hard core layer overlay (004), which consisted of a mix of recent modern backfill and demolition debris. This demolition debris was found throughout the site. The layer was a moderately compacted, grey, coarse deposit with rubble and demolition debris. It had a thickness range throughout the site of 200-600mm. The rubble and demolition debris (004) overlay the original topsoil (001) within the site, which most likely formed the original ground level around the now demolished Stevenson Institute buildings. This topsoil layer comprised a moderately compacted, dark brown silt with modern brown ceramic service pipes (*in situ* and fragmented), modern pottery sherds, and angular stone inclusions. Some of these inclusions may have been intrusive coming from the demolition debris (004) which overlay it. The average thickness of the topsoil throughout the site was 600mm, although the thickness was significantly reduced in areas where the demolition debris (004) was present, indicating that areas of the topsoil had been partially or totally removed during previous works, mainly in the southern or south western parts of the site.
21. Underlying the demolition debris layer (004), where topsoil (001) was not present, were

three layers, representing either deliberate human deposition or natural processes such as silting, which contained evidence of human activity within it. These layers were identified within the foundation trenches for the flats and the service trenches surrounding them (Trenches 1-4 and 6-7). The first of these layers (005) (Figure 4a) was a moderately compacted, mid brown waterlogged clay with frequent shell inclusions, located at a depth of 1000mm. The second layer (012) was a loosely compacted (friable), mid brown/grey sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions. The third layer (010) underlay (012) and consisted of a mid brown silt with shell and animal bone inclusions.

22. The main naturally occurring subsoil identified throughout the site, (002) (see Figure 3b), was located beneath the original topsoil (001), and comprised a loose to moderately compacted, mid orange/brown sand with gravel inclusions. The average, observable, thickness of the layer throughout the site was 600mm. Two other natural subsoils were identified within the foundation trenches for the flats and the service trenches surrounding them (Trenches 1-4 and 6-7). The first of these soils, (006), was a moderately compacted, light brown/orange clay with occasional gravel inclusions and underlay the topsoil (001). The second of these soils, (011), was a firmly compacted, mid orange/pink sand which underlay layer (010).
23. The remains of the foundations (007) for the now demolished Stevenson Institute were identified (Figure 4b), alongside the original topsoil (001). The remains were located in the eastern end of the site within the foundation trenches for the flats. The foundations consisted of a large stretch of wall on a north-south orientation. This wall measured approximately c.600mm high, c.0.5m thick and c.20m long. The components of the wall comprised squared-off sub-angular stones which were approximately 400mm by 400mm in size. In between these larger stones were a number of smaller stones and a mortar bond.
24. A large soak-away feature [008] was discovered running along the south side of the site, identified within the foundation trenches for the day-care centre. The feature comprised of a large pit infilled with the modern hard core layer (003). This may have been excavated for drainage purposes, possibly to service the former Lade Street car park. The cut of the pit was sub-rectangular shaped in plan and it measured c.12m long, c.8m wide and was c.1500mm deep.
25. A large deep pit [013] was located within the foundation trenches for the flats at the southeast corner of the site. The pit's shape in plan was unclear as was its full extent. The feature was excavated to a depth of 3500mm but not fully excavated to the natural subsoil. The only fill identified within the pit was the original topsoil layer (001) which was noted to be more sterile than that excavated across the rest of the site. There was, however, significant services associated with the pit, presumably relating to the demolished Stevenson Institute.

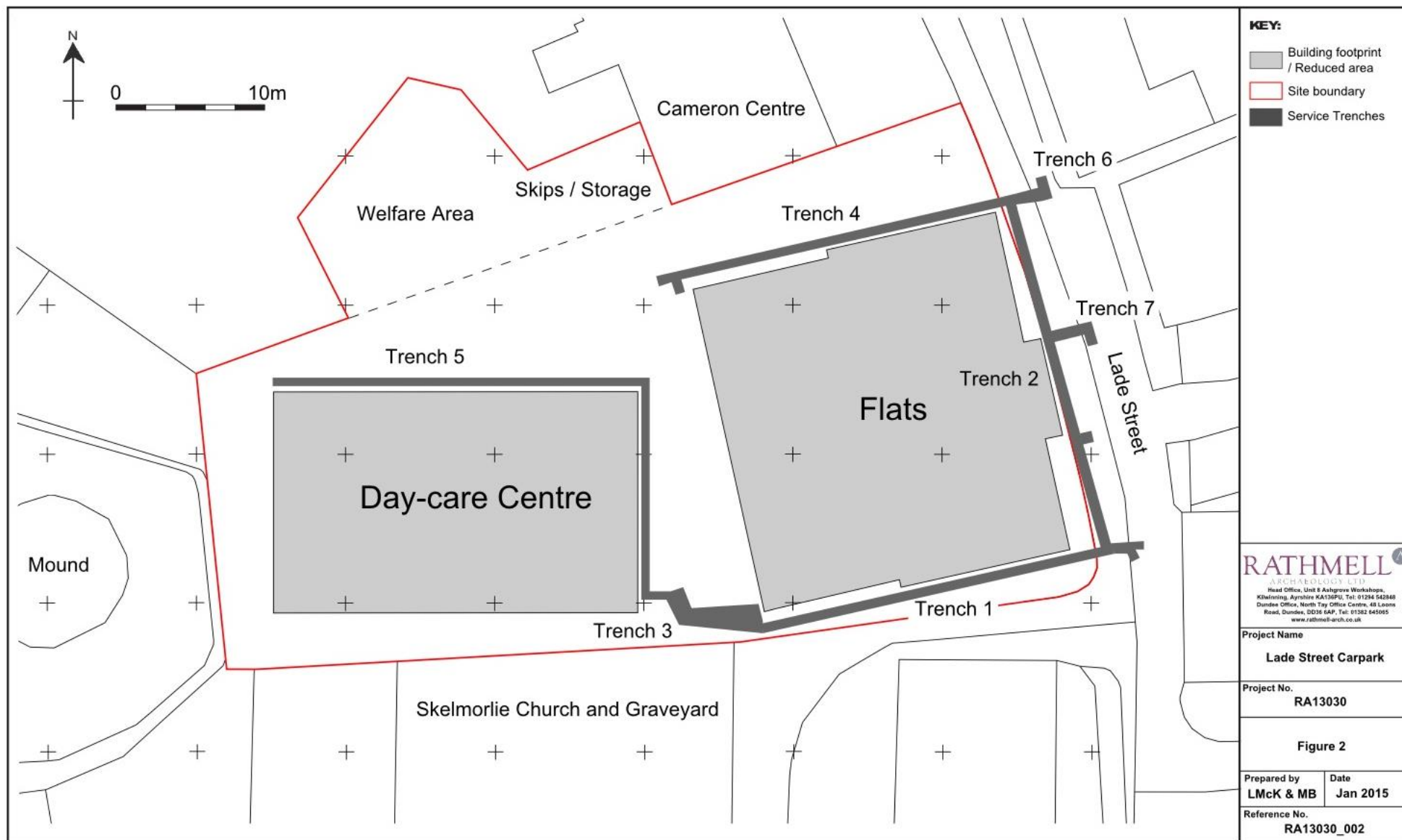


Figure 2: Site Layout



Figure 3a: General shot of footprint of flats painted on surface layer (003), from the northeast



Figure 3b: Natural subsoil (002) within the west-southwest foundation trench for the flats, from the south



Figure 4a: Layer (005) showing shell fragments within the east-northeast foundation trench for the flats, from the west



Figure 4b: View of the surviving foundations of the Stevenson Institute (007) lying under layer (004), from the east



Figure 5a: Post-excavation view of Trench 5 which was situated close to the day-care centre, from the east



Figure 5b: North facing section of Trench 4 which was situated close to the flats, from the north

Discussion

26. No significant archaeological deposits or features were discovered during the monitoring of the ground breaking works. This is likely due to the heavy disturbance of the site as a result of a number of modern constructions and demolitions. The only anthropic material from the area was all of modern date, specifically white glazed ceramics, iron rivets and brackets, glass, wood and ceramic service pipes, many of which are resultant from the recent demolition of the Stevenson Institute.
27. The works did however, reveal a number of layers which may have been the result of either deliberate human deposition or natural processes such as silting. Of the two theories it seems most likely that the layers were the result of human activity due to the nature of their inclusions, such as shell and animal bone. Possibly prior to the construction of the Stevenson Institute this area of Largs had been used as a temporary midden/dump. Only in a few places did the natural subsoil - (002), (006) and (011) - appear and this was at a significant depth. It seems possible that the natural subsoil within the site was relatively undisturbed with material being dumped on it rather than cut into by the modern buildings of the town. No features were identified within the surface of the natural subsoil levels - (002), (006) and (011) - where it was exposed.
28. Structural remains (007) identified within the foundation trenches for the flats were most likely part of the eastern foundation wall of the Stevenson Institute which had been demolished in 2012 (Klemen, P 2012). Two subsurface features were also identified during the works which were cut into the original topsoil level (001) that was associated with the Stevenson Institute. The first of these features was most likely a soak-away pit [008] associated with the carpark at Lade Street. The second feature seemed to be a large deep pit [013], most likely a test pit, which had been excavated presumably to locate old services associated with the Stevenson institute, either as it was being demolished or during the construction of the later carpark.

Recommendations

29. The archaeological mitigation works did not reveal any significant archaeological material from within the development area, and all features that were revealed are considered to be of recent origin.
30. As such it is the recommendation of Rathmell Archaeology Limited that no further works are appropriate. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with North Ayrshire Council and their advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

31. A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out intermittently from the 21st July 2014 to the 19th January 2015 on behalf of North Ayrshire Council in support of the construction of a day-care centre and block of flats at Lade Street, Largs, North Ayrshire (13/00483/PP).
32. In the course of the archaeological monitoring no significant archaeological features were uncovered; only features relating to the 19th century Stevenson Institute and subsequent development relating to the recent Lade Street car park.

References

Documentary

Gordon, D 2013, *Lade Street, Largs, North Ayrshire: Archaeological Monitoring, Data Structure Report* (unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Klemen, P 2012, *Stevenson Institute, Largs, North Ayrshire: Archaeological Watching Brief, Data Structure Report* (unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Munro, R 1910, 'On a Bronze Age Cemetery and other Antiquities at Largs, Ayrshire' in *Archaeologia* 62 240-250

Rees, T 2014, *Lade Street Car Park, Largs, North Ayrshire: Archaeological Mitigation, Written Scheme of Investigation* (unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Turner, L 2007, 67-73 Nelson Street, Largs, North Ayrshire: Archaeological mitigation, Data Structure Report (unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Cartographic

1752-55	Roy, W.	Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)
1857	Ordnance Survey	25 Inch Ordnance Survey 1st Edition
1911	Ordnance Survey	25 Inch Ordnance Survey

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	Whole site	Deposit	Moderately compacted, dark brown silt with modern brown ceramic service pipes (<i>in situ</i> and fragmented), modern pottery sherds, and angular stone inclusions. Average thickness of layer throughout the site was 600mm. Overlies the natural subsoil (002) and underlies demolition layer (004).	Original topsoil layer. Most likely associated with the demolished Stevenson Institute.
002	Whole site	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, mid orange/brown sand with gravel inclusions. Average thickness of the layer throughout the site was 600mm. Underlies original topsoil (001) and has an unclear relationship with natural subsoil (006).	Natural subsoil.
003	Whole site	Deposit	Modern layer of stone/gravel (type 1 granular sub base). Thickness range throughout the site of 150-400mm. Overlies the original topsoil (001).	Formed the upper layer within the development area as the base of the former car park at Lade Street. The carpark tarmac had been removed prior to the commencement of the works.
004	Whole site	Deposit	Moderately compacted, grey, coarse deposit with rubble and demolition debris. Thickness range throughout the site of 200-600mm. Underlies (003) and overlies (001).	Recent modern backfill and demolition debris.
005	Flats	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid brown clay (waterlogged?) with frequent shell inclusions. Lay at a depth of 1000mm. Underlies (001) and overlies (002)	Unclear if the layer is the result of deliberate human deposition or natural silting with material relating to human activity in it.
006	Flats	Deposit	Moderately compacted, light brown/orange clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Lay at a depth of 1500mm. Underlies (001).	Natural subsoil.
007	Flats	Structure	Large wall with a north-south orientation. Approximately c.600mm deep, c.500mm thick and c.20m long. Components of the wall comprised of squared off sub-angular stone, which were	Partial remains of Stevenson Institute foundations. Located within the ENE side of the flats (close to the edge of Lade Street).

			approximately 400mm x 400mm in size. Between these large stones were smaller stones and a mortar bond. The wall underlies (004) and overlay or was set into (005).	
008	Day-care centre	Cut	Sub-rectangular shaped pit. Measured c.12m long, c.8m wide and was c.1500mm deep. The break of slope at the top was sharp. The sides were steeply sloping. The base was concave. The pit was filled by (003).	Possible modern soak-away pit associated with the modern carpark at Lade Street.
009	Flats	Deposit	Dark brown/black sandy silt. Measured c.0.1m thick. Same as (001).	Pre-Stevenson Institute ground surface. Same as (001).
010	Flats	Deposit	Mid brown silt with shell and animal bone inclusions. Underlies (012) and overlies (011).	Dump of midden material.
011	Flats	Deposit	Firmly compacted, mid orange/pink sand. Underlies (010).	Natural subsoil.
012	Flats	Deposit	Loosely compacted (friable), mid brown/grey sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions. Underlies (009) and overlies (010).	Unclear if the layer represents naturally occurring silting or made-up ground.
013	Flats	Cut	Large deep pit located within the foundation trenches for the flats. Shape in plan unclear. Full extent unclear. Excavated to a depth of 3500mm but not fully bottomed. The fill within the pit was the original topsoil layer (001) but was more sterile than that excavated in the rest of the site. There was however significant services associated with the pit.	Deep pit located in the SE corner of the site. Most likely a test pit associated with the old services for the Stevenson Institute.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	293	General shot – strip A1, west end. (Day-care centre foundations).	E	21/07/2014
002	294	Section edge - strip A1, south facing, 500mm deep. (Day-care centre foundations).	S	21/07/2014
003	295	Shot of modern seepage feature - strip 2	S	21/07/2014
004	296	General shot - strip A1, A2 section & site. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	21/07/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
005	297	West facing section edge - strip A2. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	21/07/2014
006	298	General shot - strip A1 & site. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	21/07/2014
007	299	Working shot - strip A2. (Day-care centre foundations).	SW	21/07/2014
008	300	Close up of undersheet for soak-away in southwest corner of day-care foundations	E	21/07/2014
009	301	Close up of pipe in west facing section of strip A2. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	21/07/2014
010	302	Undersheet for soak-away in north facing section in strip A1. (Day-care centre foundations).	NW	21/07/2014
011	303	General shot - strip A1. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	21/07/2014
012	304	General shot - strip A1, east end. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	21/07/2014
013	305	General shot - strip A3. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	21/07/2014
014	306	Working shot - machines	NW	21/07/2014
015	307	Strip A4, showing (004) deposit at base of foundation trenches. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	21/07/2014
016	308	General shot, looking southwest over site	NE	21/07/2014
017	309	General shot, looking southwest over site	ENE	21/07/2014
018	310	South facing section of strip A3, showing mixed topsoil (001). (Day-care centre foundations).	S	21/07/2014
019	311	South facing section of strip A1, showing topsoil depth and natural at soak-away. (Day-care centre foundations).	S	21/07/2014
020	312	North facing section of strip A4, showing depth of (003) type 1 deposit. (Day-care centre foundations).	N	21/07/2014
021	313	Shot of detailed plan of building footprints	N/A	22/07/2014
022	314	East facing section of strip A6 showing contrast of (001) and (004). (Day-care centre foundations).	E	22/07/2014
023	315	Working shot with strips A3 and A4 plus section of A2 in shot. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	22/07/2014
024	316	Working shot with strips A3 and A4 plus section of A2 in shot. (Day-care centre foundations).	W	22/07/2014
025	317	General shot of central site and Skelmorlie Church.	NE	22/07/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
026	318	East facing section of strip A5. (Day-care centre foundations).	E	22/07/2014
027	319	Shot of strip 2 and 3 when concreted.	W	23/07/2014
028	320	Shot of footprint of flats	NE	23/07/2014
029	321	Shot of footprint of flats	N	23/07/2014
030	322	Shot of strip B1 with many services. (Flats foundations).	NE	23/07/2014
031	323	North facing section of strip B1. (Flats foundations).	N	23/07/2014
032	324	Base of strip B1 showing mixed demolition debris. (Flats foundations).	N	23/07/2014
033	325	North facing section of strip B1 at pit. (Flats foundations).	N	23/07/2014
034	326	North facing section of strip B1 at pit. (Flats foundations).	NE	23/07/2014
035	327	North facing section of strip B1 at pit. (Flats foundations).	N	23/07/2014
036	328	Strip B1 including large pit. (Flats foundations).	W	23/07/2014
037	329	Shot of strip B3 and clay (005). (Flats foundations).	W	23/07/2014
038	330	East facing section of strip B4 and showing (001) at base of trench. (Flats foundations).	E	24/07/2014
039	331	Working shot of 360, dumper and tape in flats area. (Flats foundations).	NW	24/07/2014
040	332	Shot of sandstone cap of well in section during removal and infilling of well.	S	24/07/2014
041	333	Shot of strip B1 with (001) mix at base and section. (Flats foundations).	SW	24/07/2014
042	334	East facing elevation shot of old Stevenson Institute foundations (007). (Flats foundations).	E	24/07/2014
043	335	Shot of silt/shell layer around old foundations. (Flats foundations).	NE	24/07/2014
044	336	Shot of (006) natural in strip B3. (Flats foundations).	W	24/07/2014
045	337	Shot of old foundations in strip B3. (Flats foundations).	NE	25/07/2014
046	338	Shot of east facing section of B3, showing (006) without presence of (004). (Flats foundations).	E	25/07/2014
047	339	Shot of natural (002) in strip B5. (Flats foundations).	W	25/07/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
048	340	South facing section of strip B9. (Flats foundations).	S	25/07/2014
049	341	General/working shot of site from top cabin	NW	25/07/2014
050	342	General/working shot of site from top cabin	N	25/07/2014
051	343	Shot of strip B6 (north) down to (002) natural. (Flats foundations).	S	25/07/2014
052	344	General shot of foundation trenches for flats	NE	25/07/2014
053	345	Working shot - digger concreting trenches	NE	25/07/2014
054	346	Shot of strip B13, down to natural (002). (Flats foundations).	E	28/07/2014
055	347	Shot of strip B14, down to natural (002). (Flats foundations).	E	28/07/2014
056	348	General shot of northwest flats, plus cabins.	SE	28/07/2014
057	349	East facing section of B6. (Flats foundations).	E	28/07/2014
058	350	Working shot of finished trenches for flats	NW	28/07/2014
059	351	Working shot of middle site plus Skelmorlie Church	NW	28/07/2014
060	352	Working shot of finished trenches	NW	28/07/2014
061	353	Shot of site entrance	NE	30/07/2014
062	354	Shot from site entrance	E	30/07/2014
063	355	Shot from site entrance towards Skelmorlie Church	NE	30/07/2014
064	356	Service trench partially filled at strip B7. (Flats foundations).	E	30/07/2014
065	357	Old Stevenson Institute foundations (007) in north facing section of B9. (Flats foundations).	N	30/07/2014
066	358	Working shot over site.	NE	30/07/2014
067	359	General shot of brick foundations for day-care centre.	N	30/07/2014
068	001	General view of N-S trench, mid excavation. (Trench 1).	N	09/01/2015
069	002	General view of junction of trenches and manholes.	SE	09/01/2015

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
070	003	Mid excavation shot of N-S trench. (Trench 2).	E	09/01/2015
071	004	Mid excavation shot of N-S trench. (Trench 2).	SE	09/01/2015
072	005	N facing section in E-W trench. (Trench 2).	SE	09/01/2015
073	006	N facing section in E-W trench, showing firm mortared layer at bottom of (009). (Trench 2).	N	09/01/2015
074	007	N facing section in E-W trench, showing firm mortared layer at bottom of (009). (Trench 2).	N	09/01/2015
075	008	N facing section in E-W trench, showing firm mortared layer at bottom of (009). (Trench 2).	N	09/01/2015
076	009	Close up of S end of N-S trench. (Trench 2).	N	09/01/2015
077	010	Working shot junction between Trenches 1 and 2.	SE	09/01/2015
078	011	General view	SE	09/01/2015
079	012	Foul Pipe in S facing section of E-W trench. (Trench 2).	SE	09/01/2015
080	013	Foul Pipe in S facing section of E-W trench. (Trench 2).	SE	09/01/2015
081	014	General view of N-S trench. (Trench 1).	N	09/01/2015
082	015	Working shot of E-W trench, showing old ceramic foul pipe. (Trench 2).	E	09/01/2015
083	016	Shot of E-W trench showing ceramic foul pipe dislodged. (Trench 2).	E	09/01/2015
084	017	Working shot of the E-W trench. (Trench 2).	E	09/01/2015
085	018	Working shot of the E-W trench. (Trench 2).	E	09/01/2015
086	019	Mid excavation shot of the E-W trench showing spread of shells (010). (Trench 2).	N	09/01/2015
087	020	Close up of machine excavated (010).	E	09/01/2015
088	021	Close up of machine excavated (010).	E	09/01/2015
089	022	Mid excavation shot of the E-W trench showing hard concrete layer at the base of (009). (Trench 2).	SE	12/01/2015
090	023	Mid excavation shot of the E-W trench showing hard concrete layer at the base of (009). (Trench 2).	SE	12/01/2015
091	024	Mid excavation shot of the E-W trench showing hard concrete layer at the base of (009). (Trench 2).	N	12/01/2015
092	025	Shot of broken up concrete within E-W trench, illustrating its very hard composition. (Trench 2).	NE	12/01/2015

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
093	026	General shot of extension off N-S trench	SE	13/01/2015
094	027	S facing section within extension of N-S trench. (Trench 1).	S	13/01/2015
095	028	E facing section at the end of the E-W trench, close to the SE corner of the day-care building. (Trench 2).	E	13/01/2015
096	029	E facing section of trench running adjacent to E wall of day-care building showing sandstone foundations.	E	14/01/2015
097	030	Working shot of trench 2.	N	14/01/2015
098	031	Working shot of trench 2.	N	14/01/2015
099	032	Working shot of trench 4.	E	14/01/2015
100	033	N facing section of trench 4.	N	14/01/2015
101	034	Spoil from trench 2 showing various types of demolition material.	NE	15/01/2015
102	035	S facing section of trench 4 (E corner) showing old foul pipes and fills.	S	15/01/2015
103	036	S facing section of trench 4 (E corner) showing old foul pipes and fills.	S	15/01/2015
104	-	Voided.	Voided	Voided
105	037	N facing section within trench 5.	N	16/01/2015
106	038	Spoil from trench 5 showing ceramic foul pipe with later plastic insert and roof tile.	SW	16/01/2015
107	039	Spoil from trench 5 showing ceramic foul pipe with later plastic insert and roof tile.	-	16/01/2015
108	040	Post excavation shot of trench 5.	E	19/01/2015
109	041	Mid excavation shot of trench 6 showing gas services.	S	19/01/2015
110	042	Mid excavation shot of trench 6 showing gas services.	N	19/01/2015
111	043	Post excavation shot of trench 6 showing multiple services.	SE	20/01/2015
112	044	Post excavation shot of trench 6 showing multiple services.	SE	20/01/2015
113	045	Exposed subsoil at base of trench 7.	S	20/01/2015

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
114	046	Post excavation shot of trench 7.	E	20/01/2015

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	Whole site	001	Ceramic	Modern pottery sherd x3	MB	21/07/2014
2	Whole site	001	Glass	Glass piece x1	MB	21/07/2014

Sample No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Sample Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	Trench 1	010	Soil	Deposit of shell and bone, secure midden material.	JAD	09/01/2015

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Lade Street Car Park, Largs
PROJECT CODE:	RA13030
PARISH:	Largs
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Michael Briggs
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NA
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	NA
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 2028 5948
START DATE (this season)	21 st July 2014
END DATE (this season)	19 th January 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	RA12014 – Demolition of Stevenson Institute and monitoring of the removal of foundations.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out intermittently from the 21st July 2014 to the 19th January 2015 on behalf of North Ayrshire Council in support of the construction of a day-care centre and block of flats at Lade Street, Largs, North Ayrshire (13/00483/PP).</p> <p>In the course of the archaeological monitoring no significant archaeological features were uncovered; only features relating to the 19th century Stevenson Institute and subsequent development relating to the recent Lade Street car park.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	North Ayrshire Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections

Contact Details

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

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34. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

West of Scotland Archaeology Service
Charing Cross Complex
20 India Street
Glasgow
G2 4PF

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t.: 0141 287 8332/3

f.: 0141 287 9259

e.: enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk

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