

**Doonhill Harbour View,
Arran, North Ayrshire:
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report



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on behalf of John Robertson & Son Joiners Ltd

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Contents

Introduction	5
Historical and Archaeological Background	5
Project Works	7
Findings.....	7
Conventions.....	7
Natural Sediment	9
Pit Feature Group	9
Finds.....	9
Other anthropic features	12
Discussion	12
Recommendations	14
Conclusion	14
References	15
Documentary	15
Cartographic.....	15
Appendix 1: Trench Details.....	16
Appendix 2: Registers.....	19
Context Register.....	19
Finds Register	20
Samples Register.....	21
Photographic Register	21
Drawing Register.....	24
Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	26
Contact Details	27

Figures

Figure 1a: 24-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1868.....	6
Figure 1b: 24-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1919)	6
Figure 2: Post-excavation layout of trenches with Archaeological Features shown	8
Figure 3: Detail of Extension of Trench 4 & Archaeological Features	10
Figure 4: Detail of Features [006] & [011].....	11
Figure 5a: Trench 4 (with extension from WNW).....	13
Figure 5b: Trench 2 from the West.....	13

Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for John Robertson & Son Joiners Ltd in respect to the erection of 8 detached and 4 semi-detached dwelling-houses and the formation of an associated access road on land to the north of Doonhill Harbour View, Blackwaterfoot Isle of Arran (NGR: NR 8953 2842). The archaeological works were designed to determine the archaeological potential of the development area and hence inform the specification for mitigation of the 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 (Planning ref: 11/00776/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 extraction works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited were appointed by John Robertson & Son Joiners Ltd to undertake the implementation of archaeological investigative works prior to the development of the site. The project works were specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Gordon 2015), which was agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.
4. This report details the findings from the intrusive evaluation undertaken within the development area in keeping with the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Historical and Archaeological Background

5. The development site is a roughly rectangular shaped parcel of agricultural ground located to the north of Doonhill Harbour View, Blackwaterfoot. It is bounded on its eastern edge by the Black Water and by upstanding houses to its south and west. There are no known archaeological sites within the development area. However there are known sites in the surrounding landscape. Within one kilometre to the northwest there are several prehistoric sites; these consist of a cairn (Canmore ID: 39202), four hut circles (Canmore IDs: 39200, 80530, 80531, 80532) and a scheduled monument, Torr Righ Hut Circles (SM 4414).
6. Mapping for the site from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1868 (Figure 1a) onwards shows it as an open field. It was not until very recent times that housing was built along the southern and western edges. The village of Blackwaterfoot is depicted in 1868 as a scatter of several buildings located primarily to the south of the Black Water, with the Blackwater Inn, a well, a quay and a limekiln also depicted. To the southeast of the Inn a long rectangular building is shown as partially overlying a cairn.
7. By the survey of the 1919 Ordnance Survey (Figure 1b) the settlement has been expanded, both through the creation of new landholdings and associated buildings in coastal locations to the northwest and southwest of the existing structures, and through the development and expansion of the existing buildings. The well and limekiln have disappeared, while the quay and Cairn are still marked. The cairn is annotated as having been the site of a bronze blade and gold fillet found in 1900, while the inn is now labelled as a hotel.

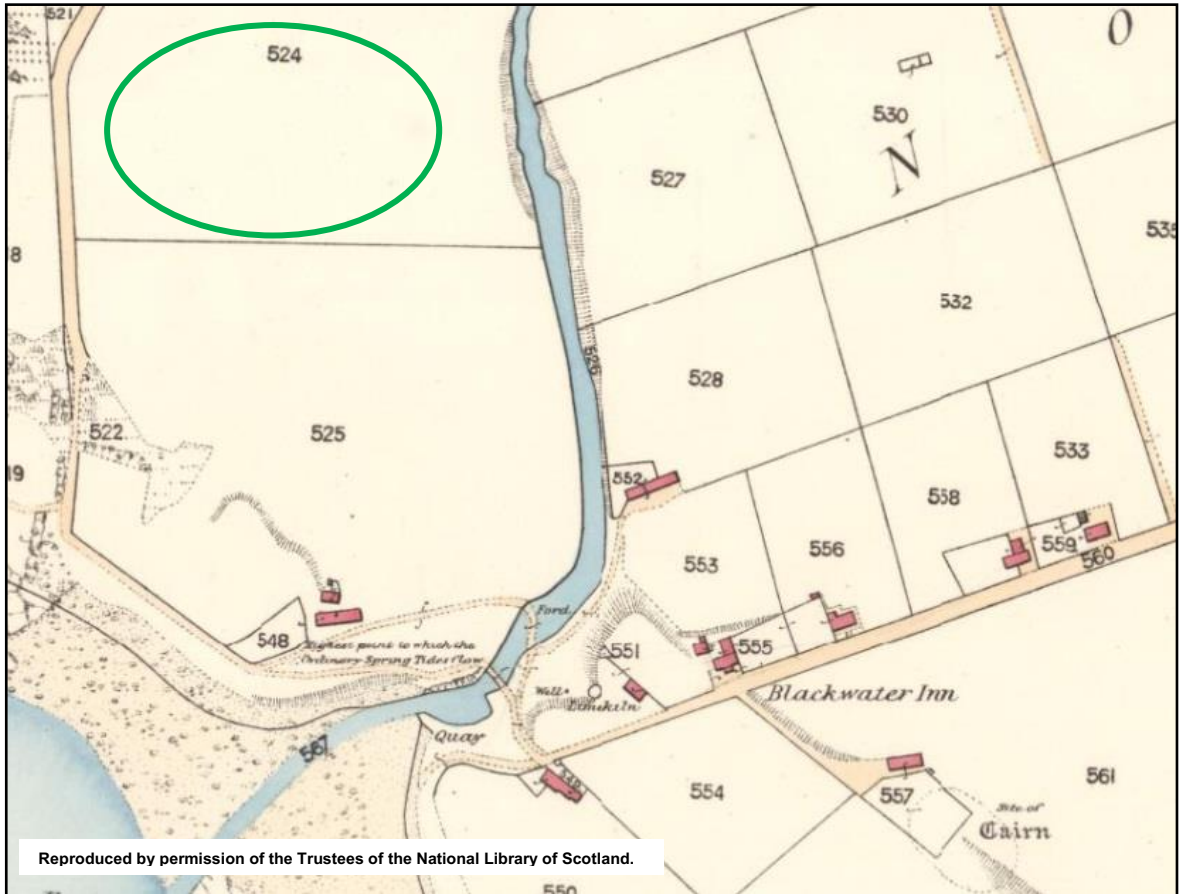


Figure 1a: 24-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1868

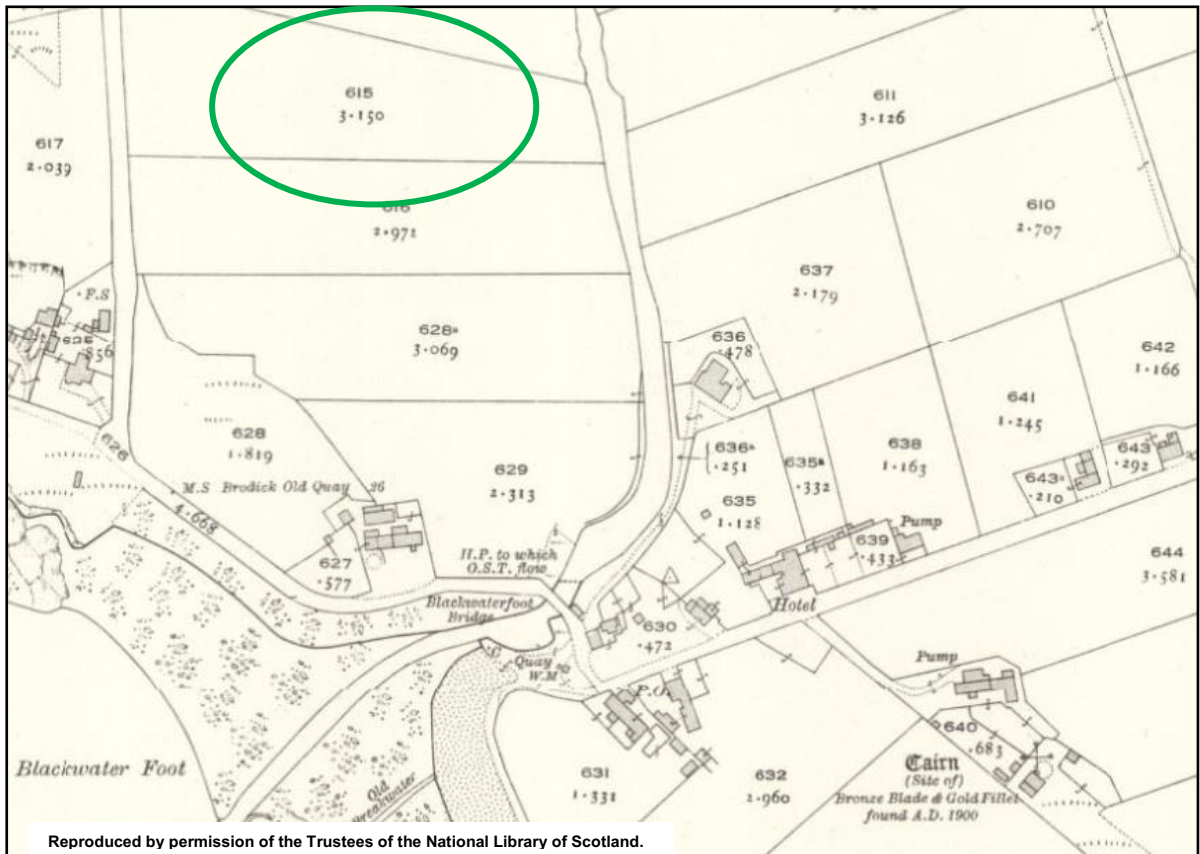


Figure 1b: 24-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1919)

Project Works

8. This archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken between the 16th and 17th March 2015, was carried out in keeping with the methods detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Gordon 2015) and the supporting Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (Gordon 2015). It consisted of the excavation of a series of intrusive trenches to expose an 8% sample of the initial phase of the development area (a minimum sample of 800m²) to be archaeologically examined. In total, 826m² of trenching of the available land was excavated, slightly exceeding the required 8% sample. The position of the trenches as machined is shown on the site plan (Figure 2).
9. The site consisted of pasture: though livestock were present across the site (sheep), their presence did not interfere with the on-site works. During the archaeological works the weather in general was dry.
10. Due to the presence of a water main and a foul water pipe, Trenches 1 and 2 were moved slightly and shortened, as was Trench 8 due to a steep slope. Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7 were lengthened to make up the meterage. Trench 4 was also extended to help elucidate the extent and character of archaeological features found within the bed of those trenches.
11. All works were conducted in accordance with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Standard Conditions, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

12. In total, 8 evaluation trenches were excavated across the available portion of the development area, using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless 2m ditching bucket.
13. All putative features identified within the bed of each trench were investigated in accordance with the RAMS and WSI with many consequently being discounted as products of bioturbation or geological anomalies rather than anthropic features. Those that were determined to be anthropic in origin are described below.
14. A standardised description of each trench is contained within the *Appendix 1: Trench Summaries* at the rear of this report; all trenches are also depicted on Figure 2. *Appendix 2* contains the registers for context description, photography, drawing, sampling and finds from the project.

Conventions

15. Where significant features are discussed their location will normally be quoted as a distance along the relevant trench (such as +23m). This distance was measured from the end of the trench quoted first for the orientation of the trench in the *Trench Summaries* in Appendix 1.
16. All depths given for features are given from the base of the trench after the removal of topsoil and/or modern overburden unless otherwise stated. The reader should presume a homogenised topsoil was present in all trenches over the upper surface of the drift geology unless an alternative description is provided. Where a number of cut features were identified in close proximity, they have been described together as Feature Groups – while this may reflect an association between them, at the current time the only definite association is physical proximity.
17. The context is the basic archaeological unit of description relating to either a structure, cut or sediment of common characteristics. Structures (such as walls or built surfaces) and cut features (normally identified as they cut the underlying subsoil) are denoted by squared brackets (e.g. [040]). Sediments, including the fills of cut features, are denoted by rounded brackets (e.g. (041)).

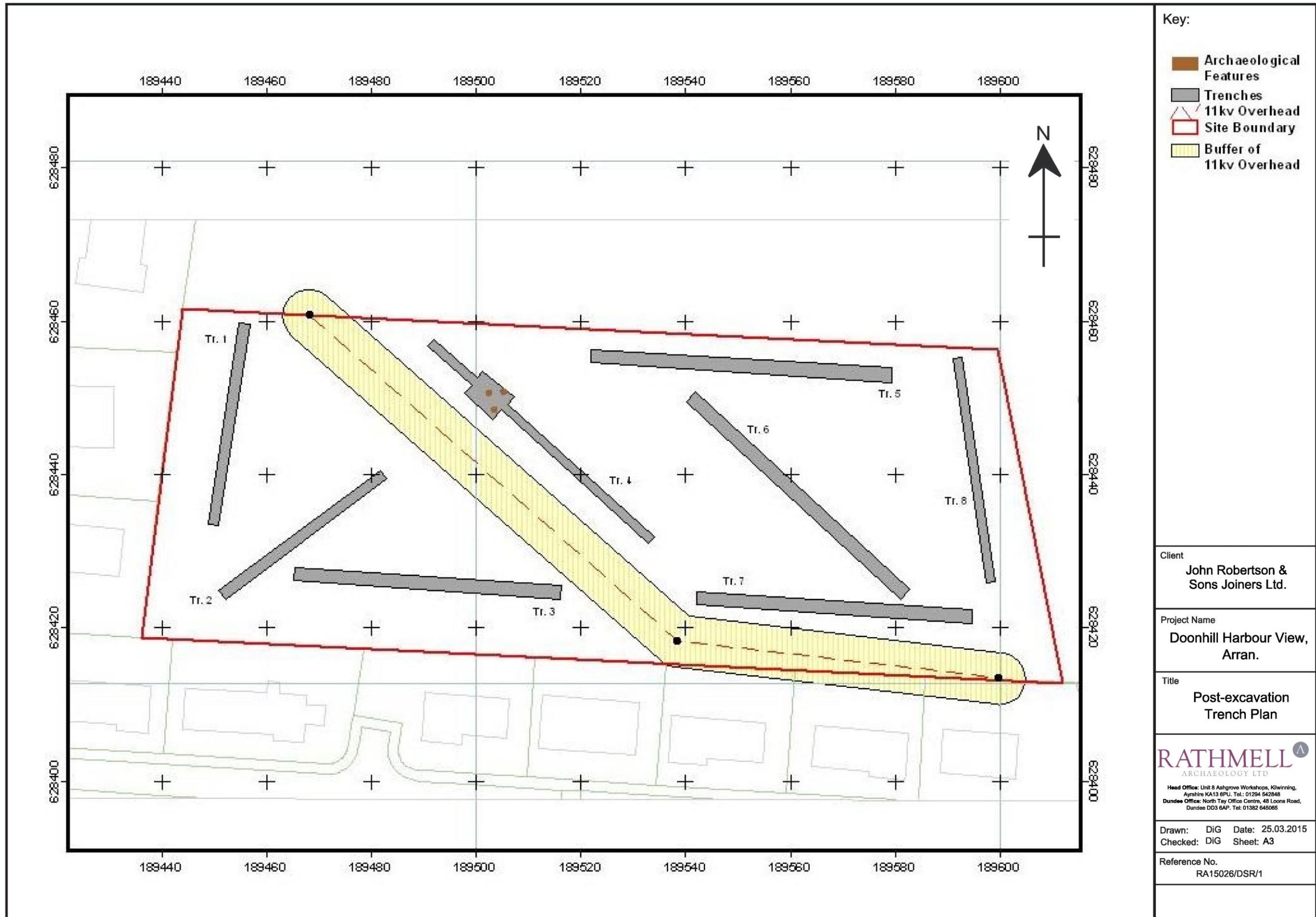


Figure 2: Post-excavation layout of trenches with Archaeological Features shown

18. When discussing features which are broadly circular in plan, our general approach is to consider those features over 500mm in diameter to be pits while those under 500mm are postholes. The difference in size is an indication only of a possible function; a posthole requires to be large enough to hold a post and associated stone packing. While a pit, which is larger, may have been dug, for example, to extract sand & gravel, to create an obstacle or for the purpose of rubbish disposal. Where clear evidence of function is present, such as packing stones, post-pipes and ramps, then such features will be described by inferred function regardless of size.

Natural Sediment

19. The topsoil (001) consisted of dark brown sandy silt with high organic content and frequent rootlets. In general the topsoil was about 300mm in depth although it could be up to 400mm deep in places. The subsoil revealed two variants: the first, (002), was an orange and black substrata of bedrock consisting of small to medium sized fragments of sandstone with a small stone and sand matrix, while the second, (005), was a mid red/brown slightly silty sand.

Pit Feature Group

20. Within Trench 4 a circular pit [006] (Figure 3, 4, 5a) was revealed. This was sub-circular on plan, and measured 1.1m by 1.06m by 0.38m maximum depth. The sides were steeply sloping/nearly vertical, while the base was generally rounded, but irregular. A possible post-hole was encountered, set within the feature itself, just to the WNW of its central point, which projected below the cut of the pit (Figure 4). This was the deepest part of the entire feature, although no separate fill was encountered within the possible post-hole.
21. This feature had two fills; the primary fill (008) was a light brown silty sand with small-to medium-sized sandstone fragments, while the secondary fill (007) was black, slightly silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. To test whether this was an isolated feature, the trench was extended on either side (Figure 2, 3). This work revealed two further circular pits, one in each extension.
22. In the NE extension possible pit [014] (Figure 3, 5b) was exposed, located to the east of feature [006]. Feature [014] was circular on plan, and measured 1m diameter. While this feature was not excavated, the nature of the fill (015) was noted as similar to those deposits which filled pits [006] and [011]. Feature [014] appeared to be filled by a mixed deposit of light brown and black slightly-silty sand.
23. The SW extension exposed pit [011], which was located to the S of [006]. Feature [011] was sub-oval on plan, and measured 0.84m by 0.76m by 0.45m deep. The sides were nearly vertical, with a nearly flat base. This feature also had two fills; the primary fill (013) was very dark brown/black, soft, sandy silt with frequent angular to sub angular stones, which measured 0.1m to 0.12m in length. The secondary fill (012) was light brown, soft, slightly silty sand, with frequent small stones and occasional medium stones.

Finds

24. A number of artefacts were recovered from these features. In total, 15 sherds of pottery were recovered from the pits: this has been provisionally characterised as Bronze Age in date. In addition, 30 fragments of Arran pitchstone were recovered: the latter appears to be dominated by waste from manufacture, with some fragmentary blades also present.

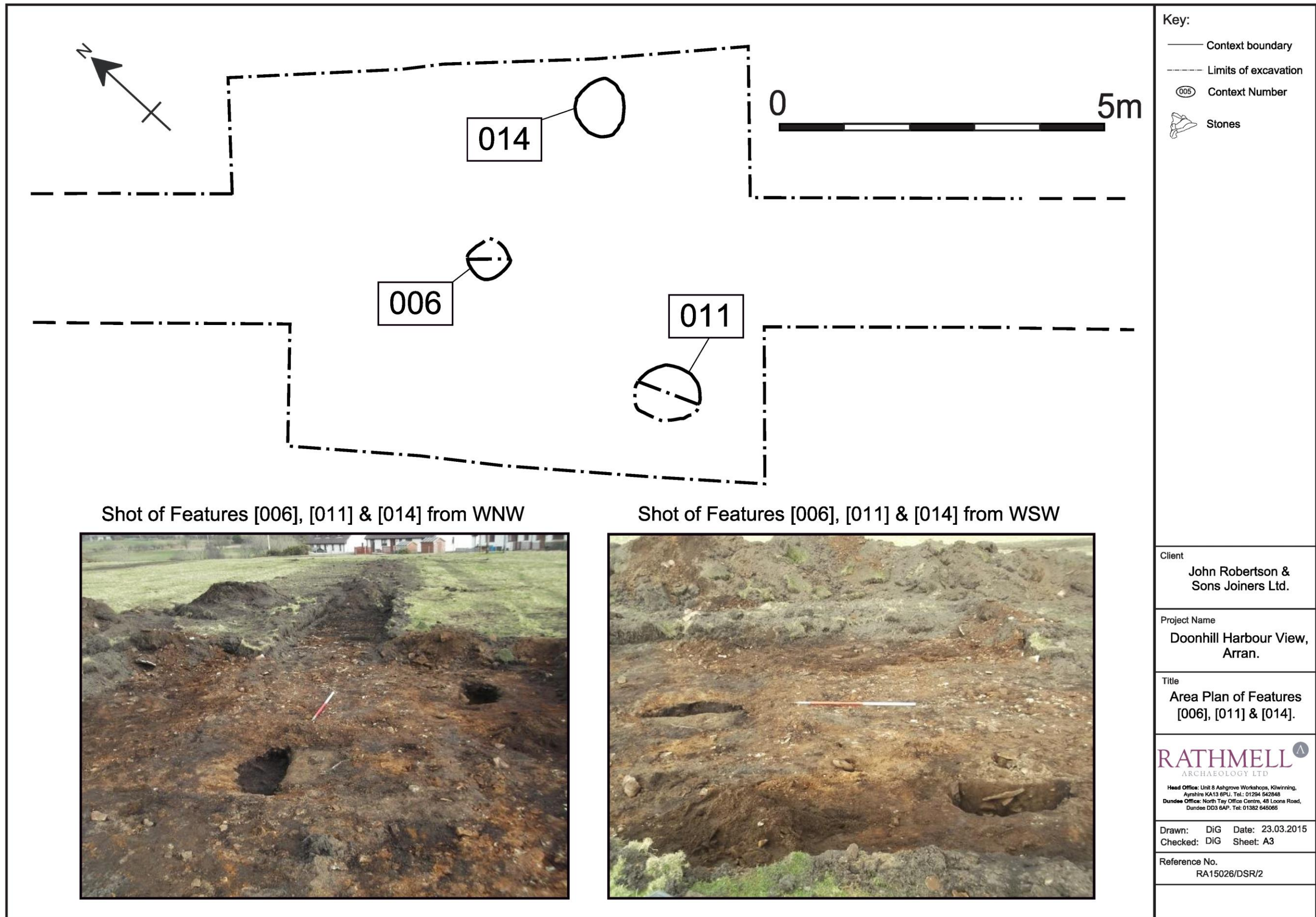


Figure 3: Detail of Extension of Trench 4 & Archaeological Features

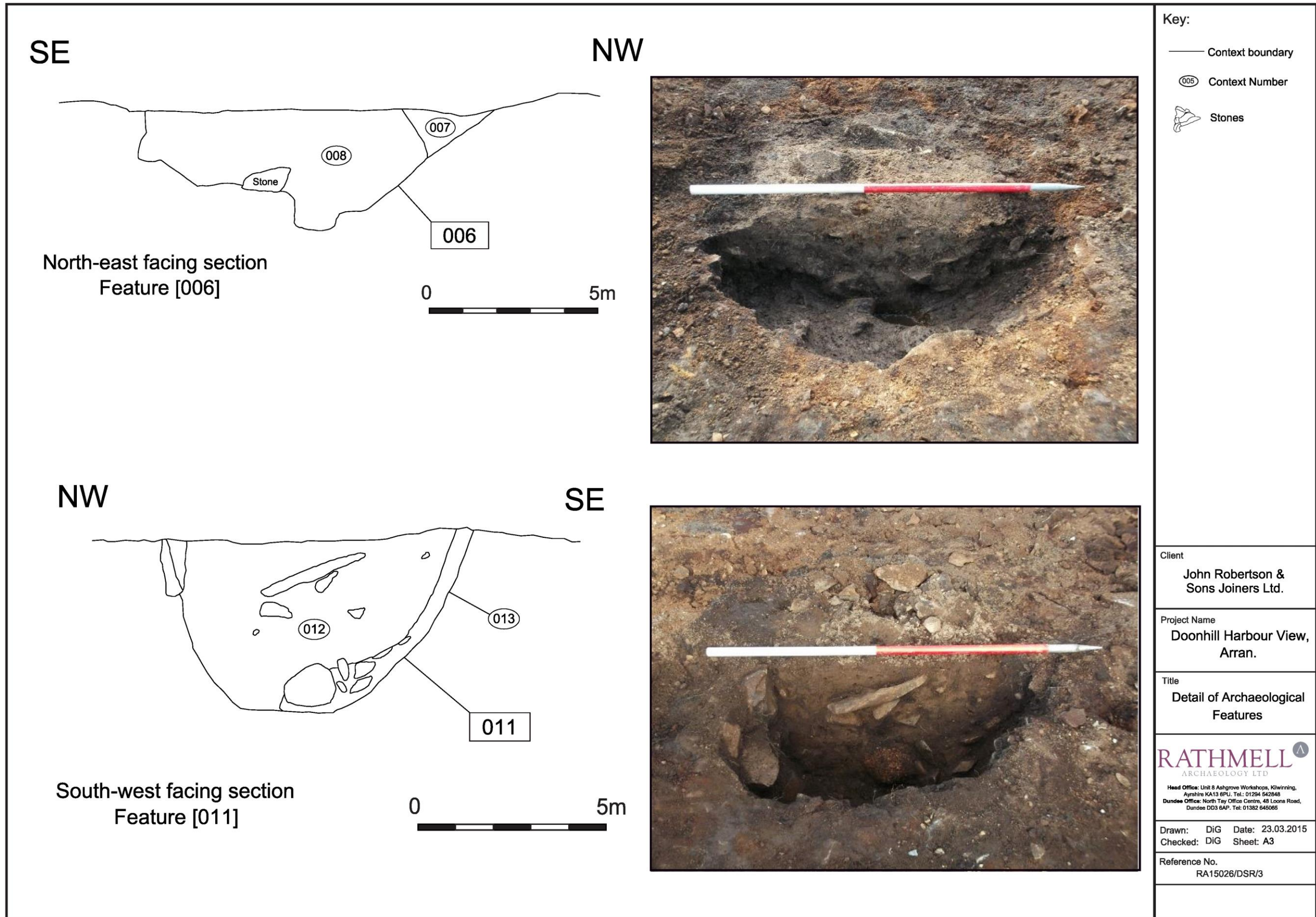


Figure 4: Detail of Features [006] & [011]

Other anthropic features

25. Field drains were occasionally encountered across the site. These fell into two groups, characterised variously as [003] and [009]. Both groups could be characterised as rubble drains, constructed of blonde sandstone fragments and redeposited natural subsoil, but they could be differentiated on the basis of width. Type [003] measured 0.3m wide, while type [009] measured 0.2m wide; both types of drains varied in orientation.
26. A linear trench containing a black iron pipe was exposed at the south-west end of Trench 2. The pipe, presumably intended for a service of sorts, measured 0.2m diameter and was found at 0.15m depth. The pipe trench was orientated SE to NW, and was the only one of its kind found across the site.
27. A number of plough scars were found within trenches 3 and 7. These were found to be shallow, measuring less than 0.04m deep and were variously orientated N to S across trench 3, and NNW to SSE across trench 7.
28. The final feature type identified within the trenches was characterised as [010]. There were 7 of these features in total, found only within trench 10. They were linear on plan, and orientated NNW to SSE. On excavation, they were found to be shallow, measuring a maximum of 0.06m deep, and filled by topsoil (001). Modern glazed white earthenware was recovered from the fill of one. As yet, their function is uncertain, but their location suggests the possibility that they represent the locations of natural courses of water run-off when the field becomes saturated.

Discussion

29. Of the anthropic features uncovered on site, the three pits within Trench 4 are by far the most significant. When viewed in plan, they together form what appears to be a right-angled triangle (Figure 3). This may mean that they represent the corner of a structure that extends either to the east or south. While no further features were uncovered in either Trenches 5 or 6 to the east or in Trench 3 to the south, the lack of features in these trenches does not preclude the possibility that traces of such a structure do survive in the area between the trenches.
30. It is also equally possible that these features represent nothing more than three pits located in close proximity and that they have merely been dug close together by chance. However the presence in two of the pits of similar pottery recovered from within the fill of the features (prehistoric in character and have been provisionally dated to the Bronze Age) would hint at some degree of contemporaneity.
31. In addition to the pottery, worked stone artefacts or 'lithics' were recovered. These were manufactured from pitchstone, a volcanic glass native to Arran which was often used both upon the island and further afield in the west of Scotland for making lithic tools. The majority of the pitchstone recovered from the features was debitage from the production of tools. The presence of the pitchstone within both features would help support their contemporaneity.
32. Further evidence of anthropic activity on site was limited to rubble field drains, plough furrows of relatively recent origin and a modern service trench. The rubble field drains uncovered during the excavations should be attributed to a time period pre-dating 1830, but originating nonetheless within the era of the agricultural improvements, a time when great effort was put into improving agricultural land across Scotland. The plough furrows found within trenches three and seven seem very likely to relate to the time period which immediately follows this.
33. The pipe trench/black pipe found at the south-west end of Trench 2 is most likely the waste water pipe serving the houses on the west side of the site.



Figure 5a: Trench 4 (with extension from WNW)



Figure 5b: Trench 2 from the West

Recommendations

34. The quality and quantity of archaeological features uncovered on site – comprising three roughly circular pits, of which two produced finds of prehistoric ceramic (provisionally dated to the Bronze Age) and fragments of worked Arran pitchstone - should warrant further works being carried out. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommend that these works should consist of a phased archaeological led topsoil strip across the full extent of the site, with the on-site investigations being carried out in keeping with the WSI (paras 27-30, Gordon 2015).
35. The acceptability of these works needs to be confirmed with WoSAS and North Ayrshire Council.

Conclusion

36. A programme of archaeological investigative works was carried out for John Robertson & Son Joiners Ltd in respect to the erection of 8 detached and 4 semi-detached dwelling houses and the formation of an associated access road on land to the north of Doonhill Harbour View, Blackwaterfoot, Isle of Arran (11/00776/PP). The archaeological works were designed to determine the archaeological potential of the development area and hence inform the specification for mitigation of the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
37. The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess an 8% sample of the proposed development area. The works were carried out between 16th and 17th March 2015, with a total of 8 trenches excavated.
38. The works identified one concentration of significant archaeological features comprising three roughly circular pits located in close proximity to one another in trench 4. The pottery and pitchstone artefacts recovered appear to be indicative of a Bronze Age date.
39. The remainder of the exposed features suggest modern and relatively modern dates (i.e. 19th century or more recent) and relating to the recent agricultural use of the ground, or services feeding the surrounding houses.

References

Documentary

- Gordon, D 2015 *Doonhill Harbour View, Arran, North Ayrshire: Archaeological Evaluation Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS)* Unpublished commercial document by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
- Gordon, D 2015 *Doonhill Harbour View, Arran, North Ayrshire: Written Scheme of Investigation.* Unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.

Cartographic

- Ordnance Survey. 1868 24-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey Argyll & Bute Sheet CCLIII.3
- Ordnance Survey. 1919 23-inch 3rd edition Ordnance Survey Argyll & Bute Sheet 253.03

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	NNE to SSW	2m by 39.8m 79.6m ²	200 to 300mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench consisted of small to medium sized fragments of blonde sandstone, within a compacted small stone and sandy silt matrix (002).	Rubble field drain [003] present at +34.7m, orientated west to east.	None	None
2	Southwest to northeast	2m by 40.2m 80.4m ²	300 to 400mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench consisted of small to medium sized fragments of blonde sandstone, within a compacted small stone and sandy silt matrix (002).	1 trench for black metal service pipe [004] present at +1.1m, orientated north-west to south-east. 2 rubble field drains [003] present at +8.1m and +22.4m; first is orientated north to south; second is orientated south-east to north-west.	None.	None
3	West to east	2m by 51.9m 103.8 m ²	270 to 300mm	Up to +38m, subsoil is formed by small to medium sized fragments of blonde sandstone, within a compacted small stone and sandy silt matrix (002). From +38m until the end of the trench the subsoil consisted of mid red/brown slightly silty sand (005).	3 rubble field drains [003] present at +7.4m, +32.9m and at +40.4m; first is orientated NNW to SSE; second and third are orientated north to south. From +38m until the end of the trench, a number of plough marks (no number assigned) were noted; these were shallow, less than 0.04m deep and were orientated north to south across the trench.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
4	WNW to ESE	2m by 55.5m 111m ² +30.6 m ² 141.6 m ²	240 to 360mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench consisted of small to medium sized fragments of blonde sandstone, within a compacted small stone and sandy silt matrix (002).	1 rubble field drain [009] present at +22.9m, orientated south-west to north-east.	<p>Possible pit/post-hole [006] present at +13m. Circular on plan with steeply sloping to vertical sides; rounded, irregular base. Primary fill (008), soft, light brown slightly silty sand; secondary fill (007), soft, black, slightly silty sand. Measured 1.1m by 1.06m by 0.38m maximum depth.</p> <p>Possible pit/post-hole [014] present at +14.6m. Circular on plan; unexcavated. Measured approximately 1m diameter, filled by deposit (015).</p> <p>Possible pit/post-hole [011] present at +15.4m. Sub oval on plan, with steeply sloping to vertical sides, with nearly flat base. Primary fill (013), soft, dark brown/black sandy silt; secondary fill (012), soft, light brown, slightly silty sand. Measured 0.84m by 0.76m by 0.45m deep.</p>	<p>5 x pottery sherds, 12 x Arran Pitchstone pieces (possibly worked) and 1 x flint piece (possibly worked) recovered from [006].</p> <p>10 x pottery sherds, 16 x Arran Pitchstone pieces (possibly worked) and 1 x possible worked stone recovered from [011].</p> <p>1 x Arran Pitchstone piece (possibly worked) recovered from [014].</p>
5	West to east	2m by 58.2m 116.4 m ²	300 to 330mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench consisted of small to medium sized fragments of blonde sandstone, within a compacted small stone and sandy silt matrix (002).	1 rubble field drain [003] present at +43.5m, orientated WNW to ESE.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
6	North-west to south-east	2m by 56.2m 112.4 m ²	300 to 350mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench consisted of small to medium sized fragments of blonde sandstone, within a compacted small stone and sandy silt matrix (002).	6 rubble field drains [009] present at +5.8m, +7.7m, +18.7m, +28.5m, +38.8m and +48.5m. First one orientated WSW to ENE, remaining 5 orientated north to south.	None.	None.
7	West to east	2m by 52.4m 104.8 m ²	250 to 400mm	Up to +24.6m, subsoil is formed by small to medium sized fragments of blonde sandstone, within a compacted small stone and sandy silt matrix (002). From +24.6m until the end of the trench the subsoil consisted of mid red/brown slightly silty sand (005).	4 rubble field drains [009] present at +10.9m, +17.4m, +23.5m and +30.1m. The first two are orientated north to south; the third is orientated NNW to SSE; and the fourth is orientated north to south. 7 linear features [010] present at +2.2m, +15.4m, +19.2m, +22m, +28.3m, +32.7m and +42.1m. These are orientated NNW to SSE. From +34.6m until +36m 2 plough marks (no number assigned) were noted; these were shallow, less than 0.04m deep and were orientated NNW to SSE across the trench.	None.	None.
8	South to north	2m by 43.6m 87.2m ²	230 to 300mm	Up to +11m subsoil consisted of mid red/brown slightly silty sand (005). From +11m to the end of the trench the subsoil consisted of small to medium sized fragments of blonde sandstone, within a compacted small stone and sandy silt matrix (002).	1 rubble field drain [003] present at +34.5m, orientated WNW to ESE.	None.	None.

Appendix 2: Registers

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

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	ALL	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt; high organic content.	Topsoil, covering all trenches in field.
002	-	Deposit	Orange and black substrata of bedrock, consisting of small to medium sized fragments of blonde sandstone, within a small stone and sandy silt matrix. Compacted.	Natural subsoil.
003	-	Cut & Fill	Linear on plan, 0.3m wide. Consists of blonde sandstone fragments, and redeposited subsoil (002)/ (005).	Rubble field drain.
004	-	Deposit	0.2m diameter black, metal pipe; located at south-west end of Trench 2, within linear trench. Pipe found at 0.15m maximum depth below top of subsoil. Orientated south-east to north-west.	Metal pipe/service.
005	-	Deposit	Mid red/brown slightly silty sand.	Natural subsoil.
006	Trench 4	Cut	Roughly circular on plan, located within Trench 4. Measured 1.1m by 1.06m by 0.38m maximum depth. Filled by deposit (008) (primary fill) and (007) (secondary fill). Possible small post-hole located within feature; no separate number assigned. Steep to quite steep break of slope at top, steeply sloping/vertical sides, base is rounded but irregular. Located at central point between two other features [011] to the south, and [014] to the east, all within Trench 4.	Cut of possible pit, or post-hole. Associated with features [011] and [014]. Central most of these features.
007	Trench 4	Deposit	Black, soft, slightly silty sand, containing occasional rootlets and occasional charcoal flecks. Secondary fill of feature [006]. Present sporadically around the edges of deposit (008), lying stratigraphically above this deposit. Measured between 0.05m to 0.12m wide, by 0.1m maximum thickness.	Secondary fill of feature [006].
008	Trench 4	Deposit	Light brown, soft, silty sand, containing frequent small to medium sized fragments of flat, blonde, sandstone. Also contained occasional rootlets and rare small stones. Pottery and pitchstone were recovered from this deposit. This deposit measured 0.15m to 0.4m thickness by 0.8m to 0.86m diameter. Primary fill of feature [006].	Primary fill of feature [006].
009	-	Cut & Fill	Same as [003], but measuring 0.2m wide.	Rubble field drain.
010	-	Cut & Fill	Linear feature, orientated north to south. Measured 0.06m maximum thickness, filled	Linear feature.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			by topsoil (001). Modern white-glazed pottery was recovered from the fill of this feature.	
011	Trench 4	Cut	Roughly oval on plan, located within Trench 4. Measured 0.84m by 0.76m by 0.45m deep. Filled by deposits (012) (secondary fill) and (013) (primary fill). Steep break of slope at top, sides are steeply sloping/vertical; base is nearly flat. Located close to two other features [006] and [014] (southernmost of these features).	Cut of possible pit, or post-hole. Associated with features [006] and [014]. Southernmost of these features.
012	Trench 4	Deposit	Light brown, soft, slightly silty sand, with frequent small stones and occasional medium stones. Secondary fill of feature [011], measured less than 0.7m diameter by 0.45m maximum thickness.	Secondary fill of feature [011].
013	Trench 4	Deposit	Very dark brown/black, soft, sandy silt, with very frequent angular to sub-angular stones, measuring 0.1m to 0.12m. Primary fill of feature [011]. Measured between 0.05m to 0.2m maximum width by 0.45m maximum thickness.	Primary fill of feature [011].
014	Trench 4	Cut	Roughly circular on plan, located within Trench 4. Measured approximately 1m diameter. Not excavated. Filled by deposit (015).	Cut of potential pit or post-hole. Associated with features [006] and [011]. Easternmost of these features.
015	Trench 4	Deposit	Fill of potential pit or post-hole [014]. Looks to be a mixed deposit of light brown and black slightly silty sand. One piece of pitchstone was recovered from this deposit.	Fill of potential pit or post-hole [014].

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context no.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	Trench 4	008	Ceramic	2 x pottery sherds, Bronze Age.	DG	16/03/15
002	Trench 4	008	Lithic	6 x Arran Pitchstone fragments	DG	16/03/15
003	Trench 4	008	Ceramic	3 x pottery sherds, Bronze Age.	DiG	17/03/15
004	Trench 4	008	Lithic	1 x stone (unworked)	DiG	17/03/15
005	Trench 4	008	Lithic	6 x Arran Pitchstone fragments	DiG	17/03/15

006	Trench 4	013	Lithic	14 x Arran Pitchstone fragments	DiG	17/03/15
007	Trench 4	012	Lithic	2 x Arran Pitchstone fragments	DiG	17/03/15
008	Trench 4	013	Ceramic	3 x pottery sherds, Bronze Age.	DiG	17/03/15
009	Trench 4	012	Ceramic	7 x pottery sherds, Bronze Age.	DiG	17/03/15
010	Trench 4	013	Lithic	1 x potential rubbing stone	DiG	17/03/15
011	Trench 4	015	Lithic	1 x possible Arran Pitchstone fragment	DiG	17/03/15

Samples Register

Sample No.	Area/Trench	Context No	Sample Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	Trench 4	008	1 x Large Bag	Light brown, soft, slightly silty sand. Primary fill of feature [006]	DiG	17/03/15
002	Trench 4	012	1 x Large Bag	Light brown, soft, slightly silty sand. Secondary fill of feature [011].	DG	17/03/15
003	Trench 4	007	1 x Small Bag	Black, soft, slightly silty sand, from edges of feature [006].	DiG	17/03/15
004	Trench 4	008	1 x Small Bag	Piece of charcoal from deposit (008).	DiG	17/03/15

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	001	General shot, Trench 3, west end/site entrance location	ESE	16/03/15
002	002	General shot, Trench 3 south-eastern area of field	WNW	16/03/15
003	003	General shot/pre-excavation shot of field	W	16/03/15
004	004	General shot, south-western corner of field	NNE	16/03/15
005	005	General shot (showing trenches 2 and 3)	NNW	16/03/15
006	006	General shot, south-eastern corner of field	NW	16/03/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
007	007	As above	NW	16/03/15
008	008	South-western corner of field	SE	16/03/15
009	009	Eastern side of field	WSW	16/03/15
010	010	As above	W	16/03/15
011	011	As above (adjacent to river)	WSW	16/03/15
012	012	As above	WSW	16/03/15
013	013	As above	SW	16/03/15
014	014	River at eastern side of field	WSW	16/03/15
015	015	As above	SW	16/03/15
016	016	General shot, northern side of field	ESE	16/03/15
017	017	General shot, southern side of field	E	16/03/15
018	018	Shot of unidentified wall in river	NNW	16/03/15
019	019	As above	NW	16/03/15
020	020	As above	W	16/03/15
021	021	As above	NNW	16/03/15
022	022	Shot of unidentified wall in river	NNW	16/03/15
023	023	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	NNE	16/03/15
024	024	Shot of rubble drain [003]	W	16/03/15
025	025	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	16/03/15
026	026	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	W	16/03/15
027	027	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	NW	16/03/15
028	028	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5	NW	17/03/15
029	029	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6	NW	17/03/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
030	030	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7	NW	17/03/15
031	031	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	S	17/03/15
032	032	Post-excavation shot of rubble field drain [003]	E	17/03/15
033	033	As above, zoomed in	NW	17/03/15
034	034	As above	NW	17/03/15
035	035	Post-excavation shot of linear feature [010] (Trench 7)	N	17/03/15
036	036	As above	N	17/03/15
037	037	Pre-excavation shot of pit [011] (Trench 4)	SE	17/03/15
038	038	Post-excavation shot of pit [006] (north-east facing section) (Trench 4)	NE	17/03/15
039	039	Bad shot	-	17/03/15
040	040	North-east facing section of pit [006]	NE	17/03/15
041	041	Post-excavation shot of pit [006]	WNW	17/03/15
042	042	As above	SW	17/03/15
043	043	As above	WNW	17/03/15
044	044	Pre-excavation shot of pit [014]	NW	17/03/15
045	045	As above	SW	17/03/15
046	046	As above	SE	17/03/15
047	047	Location shot of above	N	17/03/15
048	048	Post-excavation shot of pit [011] (South-west facing section)	SW	17/03/15
049	049	General shot, post-excavation of trenches	NW	17/03/15
050	050	As above	NW	17/03/15
051	051	As above	N	17/03/15
052	052	As above	NW	17/03/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
053	053	As above	NW	17/03/15
054	054	General scenic shot	NW	17/03/15
055	055	As above	NW	17/03/15
056	056	General shot of site	N	17/03/15
057	057	General shot of Trench 4	N	17/03/15
058	058	General shot of Trench 4, showing pits [006], [011] and [014]	WNW	17/03/15
059	059	As above	SW	17/03/15

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1	Tr. 1	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 1	DiG	16/03/15
2	1	Tr. 2	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 2	DiG	16/03/15
3	1	Tr. 3	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 3	DiG	16/03/15
4	1	Tr. 5	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 5	DiG	17/03/15
5	1	Tr. 6	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 6	DiG	17/03/15
6	2	Tr. 7	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 7	DiG	17/03/15
7	2	Tr. 8	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 8	DiG	17/03/15
8	2	Tr. 4	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 4	DiG	17/03/15
9	2	Tr. 4	Section	1:10	North-east facing section of pit/post-hole [006]	DiG	17/03/15
10	2	Tr. 4	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation/post-excavation plan of feature [006]	DiG	17/03/15
11	2	Tr. 4	Section	1:10	South-west facing section of pit/post-hole [011]	DG	17/03/15

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
12	2	Tr. 4	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation/post-excavation plan of feature [011]	DG	17/03/15

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Doonhill Harbour View: Archaeological Mitigation
PROJECT CODE:	RA15026
PARISH:	North Ayrshire
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Diane Gorman & Douglas Gordon
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Pits
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Pottery; lithics.
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NR 8953 2842
START DATE (this season)	16 th March 2015
END DATE (this season)	17 th March 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out for John Robertson & Son Joiners Ltd in support of development on land to the north of Doonhill Harbour View, Blackwaterfoot, Isle of Arran (11/00776/PP). The archaeological works were designed to ensure the development can proceed while dealing appropriately with the identified adverse impact on the archaeological resource.</p> <p>The evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of 8 intrusive trenches, uncovering a total of 826m². The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless 2m ditching bucket.</p> <p>During the course of the works, a number of rubble field drains, plough marks and linear features, possibly resulting from water run-off, were revealed, as well as three circular pits which contained sherds of ceramic provisionally dated to the Bronze Age and worked fragments of pitchstone.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Yes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	John Robertson & Son Joiners Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

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

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd	www.rathmell-arch.co.uk
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops	
Kilwinning	t.: 01294 542848
Ayrshire	f.: 01294 542849
KA13 6PU	e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

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

West of Scotland Archaeology Service	www.wosas.org.uk
231 George Street	t.: 0141 287 8330
Glasgow	e.: enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk
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