

# **31/33 Bishop Street, Rothesay: Archaeological Evaluation**

Data Structure Report

by Alan Matthews

issued 19<sup>th</sup> October 2007



**Rathmell**  
Archaeology Ltd

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## Quality Assurance

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Signed ..... Date .....

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Checked ..... Date .....

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## Contents

1 Overview	3
2 Project Works	3
3 Findings: Desktop Study	3
4 Findings: Trenches	5
5 Discussion	8
6 Recommendations	10
7 Conclusion	10
8 References	12
Appendix 1 - Trench Details	13
Appendix 2 – Site Section	15
Appendix 3 – Street Photographs and Maps	16
Appendix 4 – Registers	18
Appendix 5 - Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	21
Contact Details	22

### *Figures*

Figure 1	Site Plan	4
Figure 2	Historical Maps	6
Figure 3	Site Images	7
Figure 4	Trench Sections	9
Figure 5	Site Images	11

## 1 Overview

- 1.1 This Data Structure Report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation requested by Rothesay Christian Fellowship in respect of a proposed development at 31/33 Bishop Street, Rothesay (centred NGR: NS089645). The archaeological works, carried out from the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> October 2007, were designed to inform the on the archaeological potential of the development area and the potential impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.
- 1.2 The findings presented below inform on the character of any archaeologically significant features within the development area. A consideration of the appropriateness of further archaeological works is also contained below. The character of such further stages of work will need to be agreed with Argyll and Bute Council and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.
- 1.3 The area concerned is in the urban centre of Rothesay. At the corner of Bishop Street and Castle Street (Figure 5b) the ground to the east slopes sharply upward along what is referred to as Serpentine Road (Appendix 3). The development area is at the end of Bishop Street to the rear of the existing buildings where the ground slopes upward. The close proximity of the development area to Rothesay Castle and the medieval centre of Rothesay suggested potential for the preservation of archaeological remains within the development area.
- 1.4 Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Rothesay Christian Fellowship to act with regard to archaeological matters. Prior to the commencement of works a Written Scheme of Investigation was agreed with Argyll and Bute Council which defined the nature of works to be undertaken.

## 2 Project Works

- 2.1 The programme of works commenced with an archaeological investigation through hand excavated trenches. These comprised three trenches in total (Figure 1). These trenches were placed on levelled ground at the extreme east of the proposed development area. This area was chosen so as to give the best possible profile of the slope sediments while avoiding obviously made ground.
- 2.2 Each trench was 2m long by 0.8m wide and at minimum 1m deep. The intention was to investigate and determine the nature of sediments across the development area and where possible reach archaeologically sterile geological sediments. Within the confined area of the site the greatest restriction on the extent of the investigative works was the danger of collapse within the trenches.
- 2.3 These works were undertaken in keeping with the submitted Written Scheme of Investigation which had been agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, the on-site works taking place from the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> October 2007.
- 2.4 All of the exposed features were investigated to determine their archaeological significance. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

## 3 Findings: Desktop Study

- 3.1 The first evidence we have for an urban settlement at Rothesay is 1400/1, when it was erected as a royal burgh. However, given that Rothesay Castle is mentioned in 1230 when it 'withstood a siege by norsemen' (Simpson, 1972), it is probable a pre-burghal settlement existed prior to this period, the extent and pattern of which is not known. It is presumed though, that High Street would have been the focal point of the early burgh, forming a direct route from Rothesay bay up past the castle leading to the parish church. The ancient market area of Rothesay was known to be in the High Street near to the junction of Castle Street

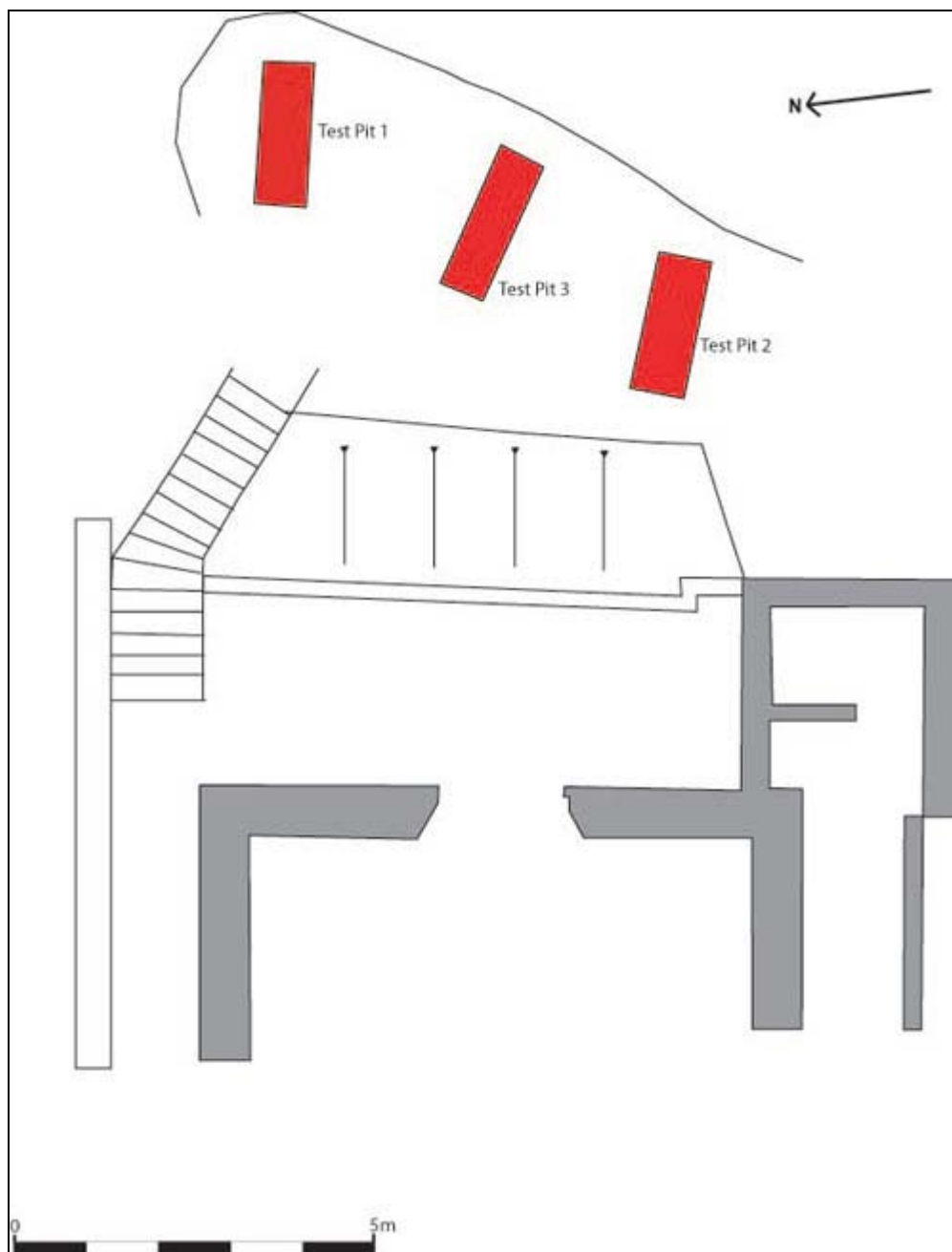


Figure 1: Site plan and Trench locations

- 3.2 Examination of the available cartographic evidence shows the town of Rothesay centred on Rothesay Castle. Roy's Military Map (1747-55) shows a small cluster of buildings with the Castle at its centre (Appendix 3). If we compare the street layout shown in Roy with later maps we can see that the development area is at the edge of what appears to be cultivated land. Chronologically the next useful depiction of the development area comes from Bartholomew's Survey Atlas of Scotland. By this time (1860-1920) Bishop Street and Castle Street exist as part of the expanding urban area around the Castle. The eastern side of Bishop Street is shown as a build up area.
- 3.3 The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (1869) shows Bishop Street, Castle Street and Serpentine Road almost exactly as they appear today. The building at 31/33 Bishop Street is shown. Similarly with the 1898-1904 Ordnance Survey we can make out the row of houses on the east of Bishop Street and the cultivated ground on Serpentine Road to the rear. It is possible from this evidence that the slope of the hill was cultivated, at least in part, by the late 1800s. It is difficult to determine from cartographic if this disturbance included the development area.
- 3.4 Examining the early town plans of Rothesay we see that on the plans showing the extent of the early medieval Burgh Bishop Street exists but the buildings on the east side have not yet been constructed (Figure 2a). John Wood's Town Plan (1580-1769) shows the existence of Bishop Street and Castle Street and the existence of the Parish School House which formed the basis of this building development (Appendix 3). The Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1862-3) shows a much more developed Bishop Street with the School buildings clearly marked and the urban development of the rest of the Street and the surrounding area (Figure 2b). We can also measure from this plan that the disturbance from the School House would have stretched at least 15m back from the edge of Bishop Street and the land beyond is shown as being landscaped. In comparison with the current situation where the slope has been dug back from where it abutted to the rear of the building the 1862 plan shows the ground levelled some distance back from the building before the tree covered slope begins.
- 3.5 There are several listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the development area. Most of the buildings on Bishop Street and Castle Street are dated to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. This would tie in with the map evidence and when the streets appear as urbanised areas of Rothesay. It is clear that this area was heavily developed around that time any older remains would have to have survived the landscaping process prior to such a development.
- 3.6 Relatively little modern archaeological work has been undertaken in Rothesay that has helped establish a concise comprehension of the earlier pre-burgh settlement pattern, though morphological analysis of later town plans indicate that this may have been centred around Watergate - between the castle and the harbour (WoSASPIN 4992) However, an excavation undertaken in 1999 on a cleared piece of ground between High Street and Mill Street (roughly 60m south of the castle & moat) revealed features and artefacts thought to pertain to the pre-burghal phase. These specifically included 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a discontinuous arrangement of features which appeared mostly agricultural in nature (Speller K, 1999).

## 4 Findings Trenches

- 4.1 The three trenches were excavated in sequence. Trench 1 was located so as to give the highest possibility of reaching bedrock or geological soils and therefore get a complete profile of the sediment on site (Figure 3a). Trench 2 was located at the furthest point from Trench 1 to test the information already gained and Trench 3 was placed between them to complete the picture and support the general conclusions.
- 4.2 The sediment sequence in Trench 1 was very clear and although not exactly mirrored in the other trenches it did give a complete sequence of the surviving sediments on site. There was very little mixing of the surface sediments due to the presence of a weed suppressant geo-

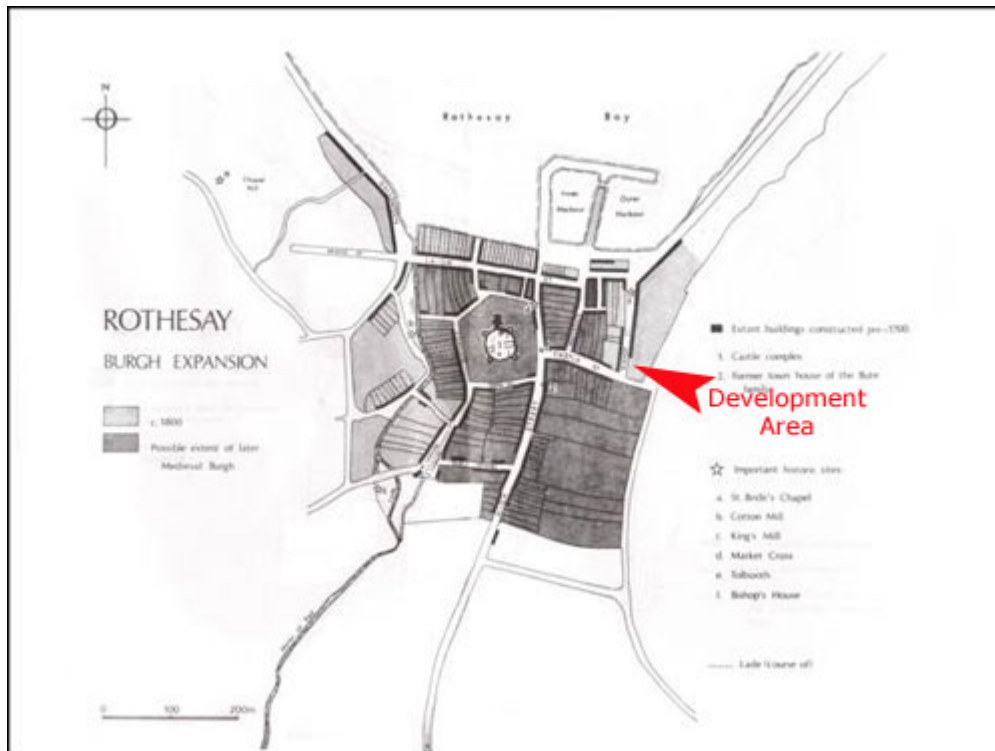


Figure 2a: Rothesay Burgh Plan



Figure 2b: Rothesay 1<sup>st</sup> Ordnance Survey Town Plan





Figure 3a: Site showing Trench 1



Figure 3b: Trench 1 showing bedrock



textile which had been placed immediately after the area had been levelled. Context (103) formed the majority of the surface area and the interior fill of the Trench. This was loose black clayey silt with large quantities of modern material. At the top western end of the Trench there was a small, more compact, context which had similar inclusions of modern material.

- 4.3 The lower sediments of Trench 1 showed a layer of orangey brown clayey silt (104) which was of a very uniform consistency and contained nothing in the way of artefacts or inclusions. This sat immediately below Context (103). Beneath this orangey brown layer (104) another layer of dark material containing pieces of modern ceramic, glass and brick (105). Beneath (105) was another layer of orangey brown sediment with no anthropic material. The Trench ended when we hit bedrock at approximately 1m depth in the east end (Figure 3b).
- 4.4 We were not able to uncover so complete a cross section of sediments in Trenches 2 and 3 as we were in Trench 1. However, the sediments observed in Trenches 2 and 3 did support the findings for Trench 1 and suggest that there was a broadly similar sediment sequence across the entire site (Figure 4). Both trenches had dark brown sediment in their upper portion which contained quantities of modern ceramic and glass. The majority of the fill of both trenches was composed of dark brown sediment containing large quantities of modern ceramic, glass, construction debris and brick. At their base both trenches contained compact, orangey brown sediment with no inclusions or artefacts recovered. We did not reach bedrock in either trench due to the danger of collapse from unstable sediments.
- 4.5 No other features were uncovered during the excavation of the trenches and only modern material (ie post 1800) was noted during the works. These comprised modern glazed white earthenware, modern glass, concrete, steel, plastic and brick.

## 5 Discussion

- 5.1 No archaeological features were noted within the evaluation trenches. All artefacts recovered were modern, in other words of a date later than the 1800s, and it was clear from the form of the sediments that the area had been heavily disturbed.
- 5.2 Examining the historical evidence we know that the development area was on the south eastern edge of the medieval burgh of Rothesay. It appears that the area was not part of the urban development of the Burgh at that time; however, it was on the extreme edge and may have accumulated deposits of rubbish or other urban peripherals. It is unclear how much the later urban expansion destroyed any potential for pre-burghal settlement.
- 5.3 The construction of Bishop Street and the Parish School House is first documented on John Wood's Town Plan of Rothesay and is mentioned in the New Statistical Accounts of the Parish of Rothesay. This means that the School House was most likely established in the early 1700s. The remainder of the buildings in Bishop Street and Castle Street are present by the compiling of Ordnance Survey Town plan in 1862. These maps also show the partial landscaping of the area to the rear of Bishop Street on the by the hill which is now Serpentine Road. We can demonstrate that there has been some disturbance of this area since the end of the 1700s.
- 5.4 If we examine the physical evidence from the excavation it does support the evidence drawn from historical and cartographic sources. Natural deposition of slope deposits on the site has been shallow in comparison to what might have been expected and the majority of what makes up the sediment of the site is the accumulation of modern building rubbish. Bedrock was reached at a depth of 1m in the eastern end of Trench 1 and preceded by a deposit of orangey brown clayey silt (106). The lack of anthropic material within this deposit suggests that it was natural hill wash. The repetition of similar layers in the section suggests re-deposition as the lowest parts of the slope are landscaped (Appendix 2).

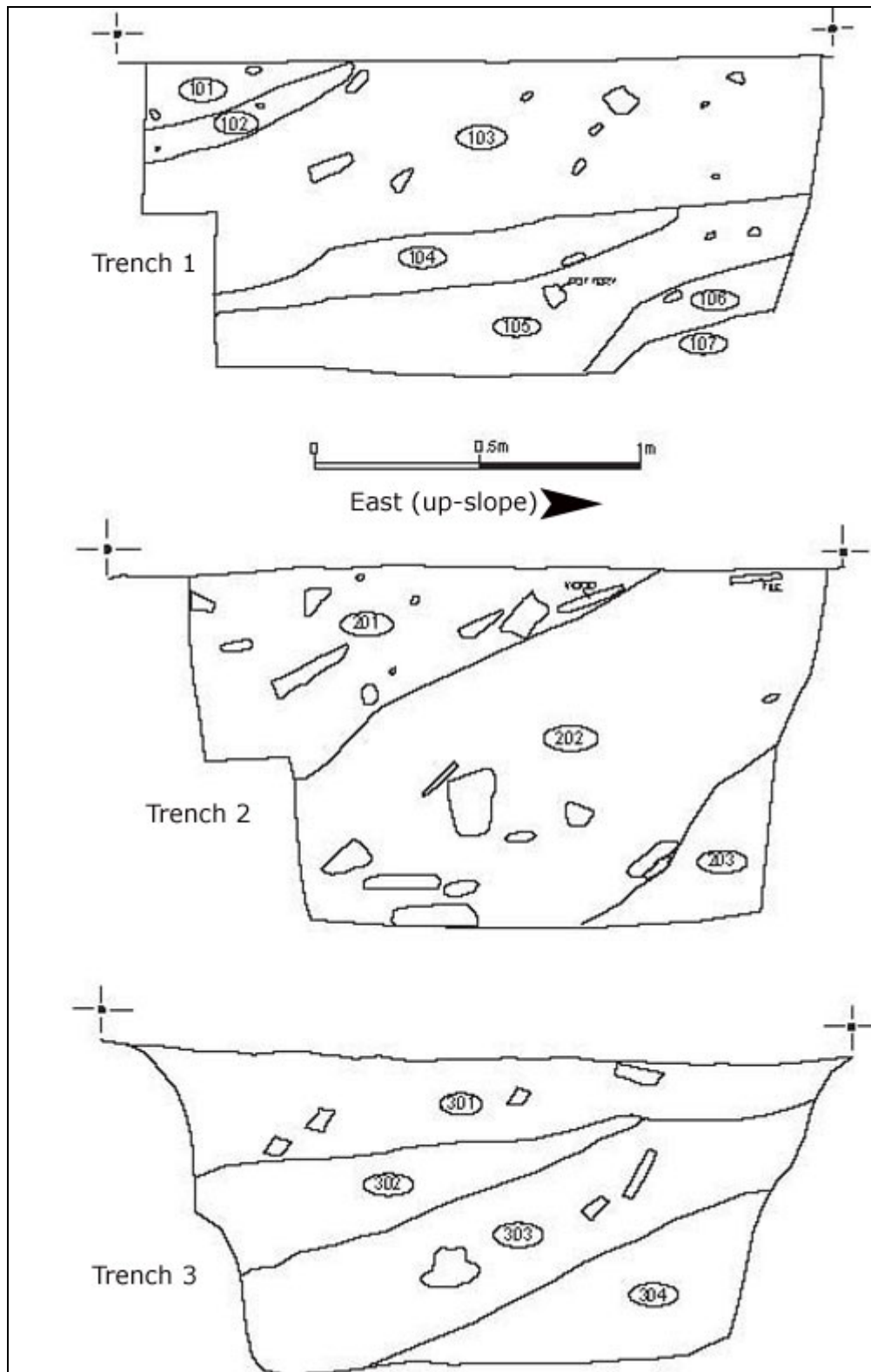


Figure 4: South-facing Trench sections

- 5.5 Taken as an example the section through Trench 1 provides a chronology of use of the site. At the top and western end of the trench there is a mixture of deposits which appears to be a re-deposition of sediments at a lower level. This represents the most recent levelling and landscaping of the development area. All of the material contained within these deposits was of modern origin suggesting that excavation in the lower parts of the site did not uncover pre-nineteenth century deposits.
- 5.6 Beneath the results of this levelling there was a large accumulation of modern building rubbish and other dumped material which had been mixed with re-deposited topsoil and hill wash natural (103). This may be a gradual deposition of rubbish over a long period of time or an attempt to dispose of a large quantity of construction rubbish in one event. Beneath this deposition is another accumulation of natural sediment (104) probably made up of slope deposits washed from a higher level.
- 5.7 Context (105) is stratigraphically the oldest deposit which contained anthropic material and is beneath (104). All material contained within this deposit was of nineteenth century origin. It is therefore likely that this deposit was an accumulation of material which followed the establishment of the Parish School House and gathered during the time of its occupation. Beneath this context there was another small layer of slope deposits on top of the bedrock.
- 5.8 Trench 1 contained the most complex sequence of deposits but the scheme of a large deposition of modern building rubbish, with signs of re-deposition and levelling, above an archaeologically sterile layer of slope deposits was mirrored in Trenches 2 and 3. This coupled with the fact that no material earlier than the nineteenth century was recovered indicates that the construction of the Parish School House earlier has destroyed any traces of previous occupation. Neither cartographic nor historical evidence suggests the likelihood of anthropic material older than the nineteenth century anywhere on site. As already shown the rear of the School House has been levelled and landscaped several times.

## 6 Recommendations

- 6.1 The archaeological works failed to identify any features of significant archaeological worth and recovered nothing but modern material in the way of finds. However, we did examine a full stratigraphic sequence down to bedrock within the development area. Consequently, we find that there are no grounds to consider archaeology a further material consideration within the development process. Hence we recommend that no further archaeological mitigation works are necessary and no post-excavation analysis of the site of material recovered from the site is required.
- 6.2 The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rests with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and Argyll and Bute Council. Confirmation that the above recommendations are acceptable should be sought from these bodies.

## 7 Conclusion

- 7.1 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in respect of a proposed development on land to the rear of 31/33 Bishop Street, Rothesay (centred NGR: NS089645). The archaeological works were carried out between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> October 2007. The works comprised three trenches, located at the eastern edge of the footprint of the proposed development.
- 7.2 The Trenches revealed a sequence of accumulation and re-deposition which, at its earliest, was approximately datable to the occupation of the Parish School House throughout the nineteenth century. Any traces of previous occupation have been removed from the site by later landscaping and the slope deposits, washed down from higher areas, contained no anthropic material.
- 7.3 With no pre-1800 artefacts or other archaeological features and given the establishment location of the bedrock it seems unlikely that any pre-nineteenth century deposits survive anywhere within the development area.



Figure 5a: Trench 3 section



Figure 5b: Corner of Bishop Street and Castle Street

## 8 References

- 8.1 *Documentary*
- |                        |         |                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SODev                  | 1994    | <i>National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and planning</i> , Scottish Office Development Department. |
| SOEnv                  | 1994    | <i>Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology</i> , Scottish Office Environmental Department.                         |
| McLea, Rev. Mr A       | 1791-99 | Parish of Rothesay, Old Statistical Account                                                                     |
| Craig, Rev. R          | 1834-45 | Parish of Rothesay, New Statistical Account, #                                                                  |
| Gourlay, R & Turner, A | 1978    | <i>Historic Rothesay, the archaeological implications of development</i> , Scottish Burgh Survey                |
| Shaw, R                | 2006    | Rothesay Council Buildings, Isle of Bute, <i>Method Statement</i>                                               |
| Simpson, W, D          | 1972    | Rothesay Castle, Bute (guidebook)                                                                               |
| Speller, K             | 1999    | High Street, Rothesay, GUARD Report 738.2/3 <i>Unpublished Data Structure Report</i> .                          |
| WoSAS                  | 1999    | Rothesay, Bute (SMR Report, WoSASPIN: 4992) (updated 2005)                                                      |
- 8.2 *Cartographic*
- |           |                 |                                               |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1869      | Ordnance Survey | Rothesay, 1 <sup>st</sup> edition map 1:10560 |
| 1898-1904 | Ordnance Survey | Rothesay, 1:10560                             |
| 1747-55   | William Roy     | Roy's Military Maps                           |
| 1862-3    | Ordnance Survey | Rothesay, Ordnance Survey Town Plan           |
| 1860-1920 | Bartholomew     | Bartholomew Atlas of Scotland                 |
| 1580-1769 | John Wood       | Rothesay Town Plan                            |

## 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. See Figure 1 for trench locations.

### *Test pit 1*

Size: 0.8m by 2.1m.

Stratigraphy: The upper deposit for the first 0.6m at the NW end of the test pit was a compact mixed dark grey clayey silt (101) 200mm (at most) in depth with frequent root inclusions and very frequent small stone inclusions. This contained modern dumped material with frequent finds of modern ceramic and glass. Underlying this was a moderately compact mid orange brown clayey silt (102) 110mm (at most) in depth with some root inclusions and frequent small stone inclusions. Below this and comprising the top deposit across the rest of the test pit was a layer of compact dark grey slightly clayey silt (103) 500mm (at most) in depth with very frequent small to medium root inclusions and very frequent small to medium stone inclusions. This contained modern dumped material with frequent finds of modern ceramic and glass. This lay above a moderately compact mid orange brown slightly clayey sandy silt (104) 180mm (at most) in depth with frequent small root inclusions and frequent small stone inclusions. This deposit stopped at 0.4m from the SE end of the test pit. Underlying this and deposit (103) was a layer of compact dark grey/brown clayey silt (105) of unknown depth with very frequent root inclusions and very frequent small to medium stone inclusions. This contained modern dumped material with fairly frequent finds of modern ceramic and glass. At 0.62m down in the SE end of the test pit sits deposit (106), a loose to moderately compact light orange brown slightly sandy clayey silt with occasional small root inclusions and fairly frequent small stone inclusions. This has a maximum depth of 140mm and slopes down below the base of the test pit at 0.6m from the SE end. Underlying this is a layer of natural bedrock (107) which slopes down below the base of the test pit at 0.5m from the SE end.

Significant features: None.

Artefacts: None.

### *Test pit 2*

Size: 0.6m by 2m.

Stratigraphy: The upper deposit which stopped 0.5m from the SE end was a moderately compact mixed mid grey/brown clayey silt (201) 640mm (at most) in depth with fairly frequent small root inclusions and very frequent small-medium stone inclusions. This contained modern dumped material with frequent finds of modern ceramic and glass. Underlying this and the upper deposit for the rest of the test pit was a layer of loosely compacted mixed dark grey/black/brown slightly clayey silt (202) of unknown depth with very frequent small to medium root inclusions and very frequent angular small to medium stone inclusions. This contained modern dumped material including large mason stones, metal pipes, modern ceramic, glass and tiles. Underlying this at 0.54m down in the SE end was a layer of loose to moderately compacted light



orange brown slightly sandy clayey silt (203) of unknown depth with some small stone inclusions and very occasional root inclusions. This slopes down below the base of the test pit at 0.58m from the SE end.

Significant features: None.

Artefacts: None.

*Test pit 3*

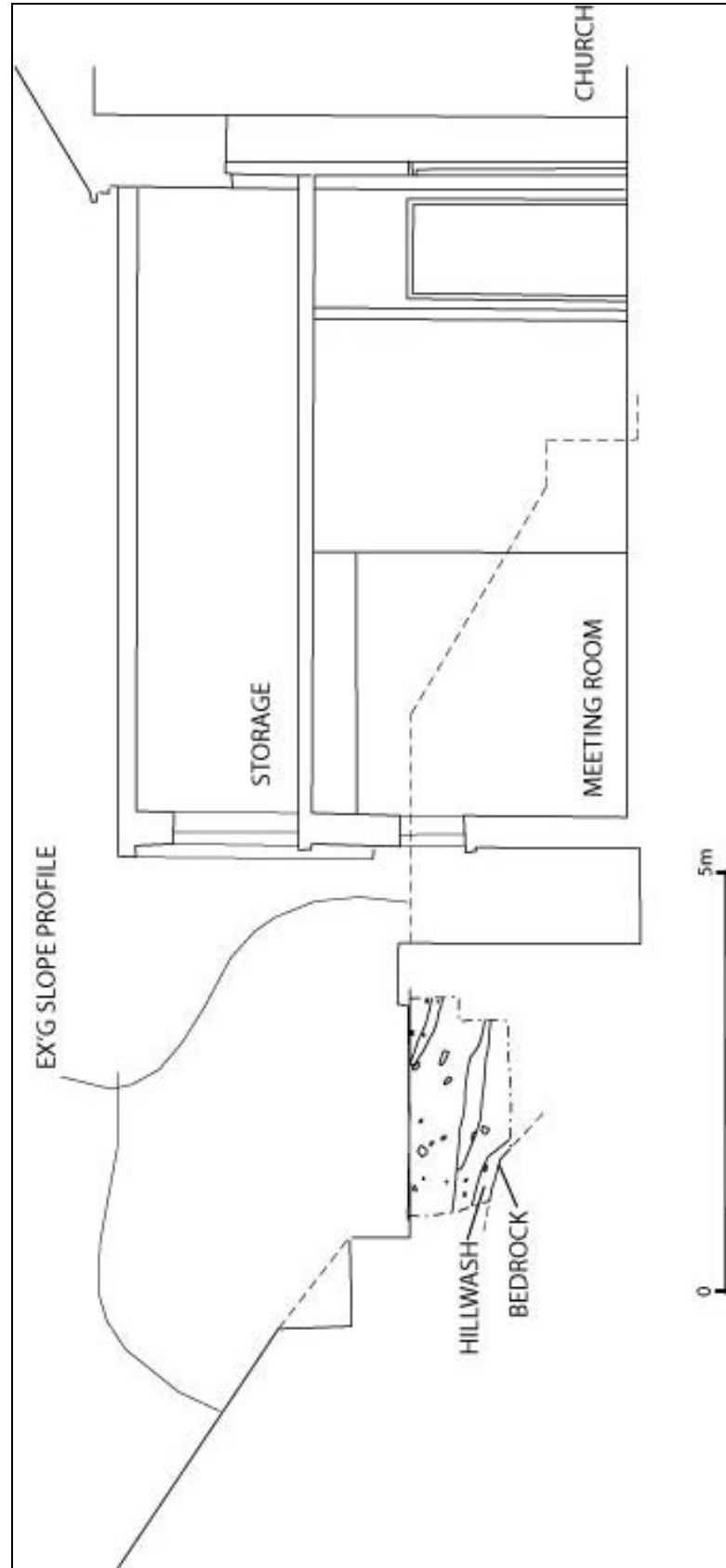
Size: 0.8m by 2m.

Stratigraphy: The upper deposit was a loosely compacted dark brown to black clayey silt (301) 380mm (at most) in depth with frequent medium stone and root inclusions. This contained modern dumped material with frequent finds of modern ceramic, glass and brick. Underlying this, stopping at 0.5m from the SE end, was a layer of moderately compacted light orange brown slightly clayey silt (302) 340mm (at most) in depth with some small stone inclusions and few root inclusions. Below this and deposit (301) is a layer of loosely compacted dark brown to black clayey silt (303) 400mm (at most) in depth with some root inclusions and some small rounded stone inclusions. This contained modern dumped material of modern rubbish, plastic, rubble, brick, ceramic and glass. At 0.38m down in the SE end is a layer of compact light orange brown clayey silt (304) of unknown depth with some small stone inclusions and some root inclusions from (303). This slopes down below the base of the test pit at 1m from the SE end.

Significant features: None.

Artefacts: None.

## Appendix 2: Site Section



Section through site showing proposed development and section of Trench 1

## Appendix 3: Street Photographs and Maps



Castle Street



Serpentine Road



William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55



John Wood's Town Plan, 1580-1769



## Appendix 4: Registers

### *Context Register*

<b>No.</b>	<b>Test Pit</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>
101	1	Modern dumped material	Quite compact mixed dark grey clayey silt with frequent root inclusions and very frequent small stone inclusions. Frequent finds of modern ceramic and glass. Maximum depth of 200mm.
102	1	Redeposited hillwash from lowering of ground for building	Moderately compact mid orange brown clayey silt with some root inclusions and frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum depth of 110mm.
103	1	Modern dumped material probably from during construction of building	Quite compact dark grey slightly clayey silt with very frequent small-medium root inclusions and very frequent small-medium stone inclusions. Frequent finds of modern ceramic and glass. Maximum depth of 500mm.
104	1	Hillwash	Moderately compact mid orange brown slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent small root inclusions and frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum depth of 180mm.
105	1	Modern dumped material	Quite compact dark grey/brown clayey silt with very frequent root inclusions and very frequent small – medium stone inclusions. Fairly frequent finds of modern ceramic and glass. Unknown depth.
106	1	Hillwash	Loose-moderately compact light orange brown slightly sandy clayey silt with occasional small root inclusions and fairly frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum depth of 140mm.
107	1	Natural bedrock	Very compact mid-orange brown natural bedrock.
201	2	Modern dumped material	Moderately compact mixed mid grey/brown clayey silt with fairly frequent small root inclusions and very frequent small-medium stone inclusions. Frequent finds of modern ceramic and glass. Maximum depth of 640mm. Same as (101).
202	2	Modern dumped material probably from during construction of	Loosely compacted mixed dark grey/black/brown slightly clayey silt with very frequent small-medium root

		building	inclusions and very frequent angular small to medium stone inclusions. Occasional large mason stones and metal pipes. Frequent finds of modern ceramic, glass and tiles. Unknown depth. Similar to (103).
203	2	Hillwash	Loose-moderately compacted light orange brown slightly sandy clayey silt with some small stone inclusions and very occasional root inclusions. Unknown depth. Same as (106).
301	3	Modern dumped material	Loosely compacted dark brown to black clayey silt with frequent medium stone and modern brick inclusions. Also frequent root inclusions. Frequent finds of modern ceramic and glass. Maximum depth of 380mm. Similar to (101) and (201).
302	3		Moderately compacted light orange brown with slightly clayey silt some small stone inclusions and few root inclusions. Maximum depth of 340mm. Similar to (106) and (203).
303	3	Modern dumped material probably from during construction of building	Loosely compacted dark brown to black clayey silt with some root inclusions and some small rounded stone inclusions. Frequent finds of modern rubbish, plastic, rubble, brick, ceramic and glass. Maximum depth of 400mm. Same as (202).
304	3	Hillwash	Compact light orange brown clayey silt with some small stone inclusions and some root inclusions from (303). Same as (106) and (203).

*Photographic Register*

Image	Description	From	Date
1	General pre ex site shot	SW	10/10/07
2	General pre ex site shot	NE	10/10/07
3	General pre ex site shot	E	10/10/07
4	General pre ex site shot	SE	10/10/07
5	Mid ex shot of Test Pit 1	SW	10/10/07
6	Post ex shot of Test Pit 1	WNW	10/10/07
7	NE facing section of Test Pit 1	SW	10/10/07
8	SW facing section of Test Pit 1	NE	10/10/07
9	Post ex shot of Test Pit 1	WNW	10/10/07



10	SW facing section of Test Pit 1	SW	10/10/07
11	NE facing section of Test Pit 1	NE	10/10/07
12	General site shot at end of first day	SW	10/10/07
13	General site shot at end of first day	NE	10/10/07
14	Working shot		11/10/07
15	Post ex shot of Test Pit 2	SE	11/10/07
16	SW facing section of Test Pit 2	SW	11/10/07
17	SW facing section of Test Pit 2	S	11/10/07
18	NE facing section of Test Pit 2	NE	11/10/07
19	NE facing section of Test Pit 1	NE	11/10/07
20	General shot of area at back of building	NW	11/10/07
21	General shot of area at back of building	N	11/10/07
22	Shot of front of building	NW	11/10/07
23	Shot along Bishop Street	S	11/10/07
24	Shot along Serpentine Road	W	11/10/07
25	Shot along Castle Street towards the castle	SE	11/10/07
26	Shot along Castle Street towards the castle	SE	11/10/07
27	Shot towards site from the bottom of Serpentine Road	SW	11/10/07
28	Post ex shot of Test Pit 3	SE	11/10/07
29	NE facing section of Test Pit 3	NE	11/10/07
30	SW facing section of Test Pit 3	SW	11/10/07
31	General post ex site shot	NE	11/10/07
32	General post ex site shot	NE	11/10/07
33	General post ex site shot	SW	11/10/07
34	General post ex site shot	S	11/10/07

*Drawing Register*

Sheet	No.	Test Pit	Title	Scale	Date	Author
1	1	All	Site Plan	1:100	10/10/07	CW + AM
1	2	1	SW facing section of Test Pit 1	1:20	10/10/07	CW
1	3	1	Plan of Test Pit 1	1:20	10/10/07	CW
1	4	2	Plan of Test Pit 2	1:20	11/10/07	CW
1	5	2	SW facing section of Test Pit 2	1:20	11/10/07	CW
1	6	3	Plan of Test Pit 3	1:20	11/10/07	AM

1	7	3	SW facing section of Test Pit 3	1:20	11/10/07	AM
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## Appendix 5: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Argyll and Bute
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	31/33 Bishop Street, Rothesay
<b>PARISH:</b>	Rothesay
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Alan Matthews
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NS089645
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> October 2007
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> October 2007
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in respect of a proposed development on land to the rear of 31/33 Bishop Street, Rothesay. The works comprised three trenches, located at the eastern edge of the footprint of the proposed development. The Trenches revealed a sequence of accumulation and re-deposition which, at its earliest, was approximately datable the occupation of the Parish School House throughout the nineteenth century. Any traces of previous occupation have been removed from the site by later landscaping and the slope deposits, washed down from higher areas, contained no anthropic material.
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	06073
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Rothesay Christian Fellowship
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	10 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

## Contact Details

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