

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**51 Roman Road, Bearsden
Data Structure Report
Project 3716**

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51 Roman Road, Bearsden

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Mr Ronnie Muir

NGR: NS 54807 72084

Project Number: 3716

Report by: Beth Spence

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Project Manager: Bob Will

Approved by:



Date:

02/10/2013

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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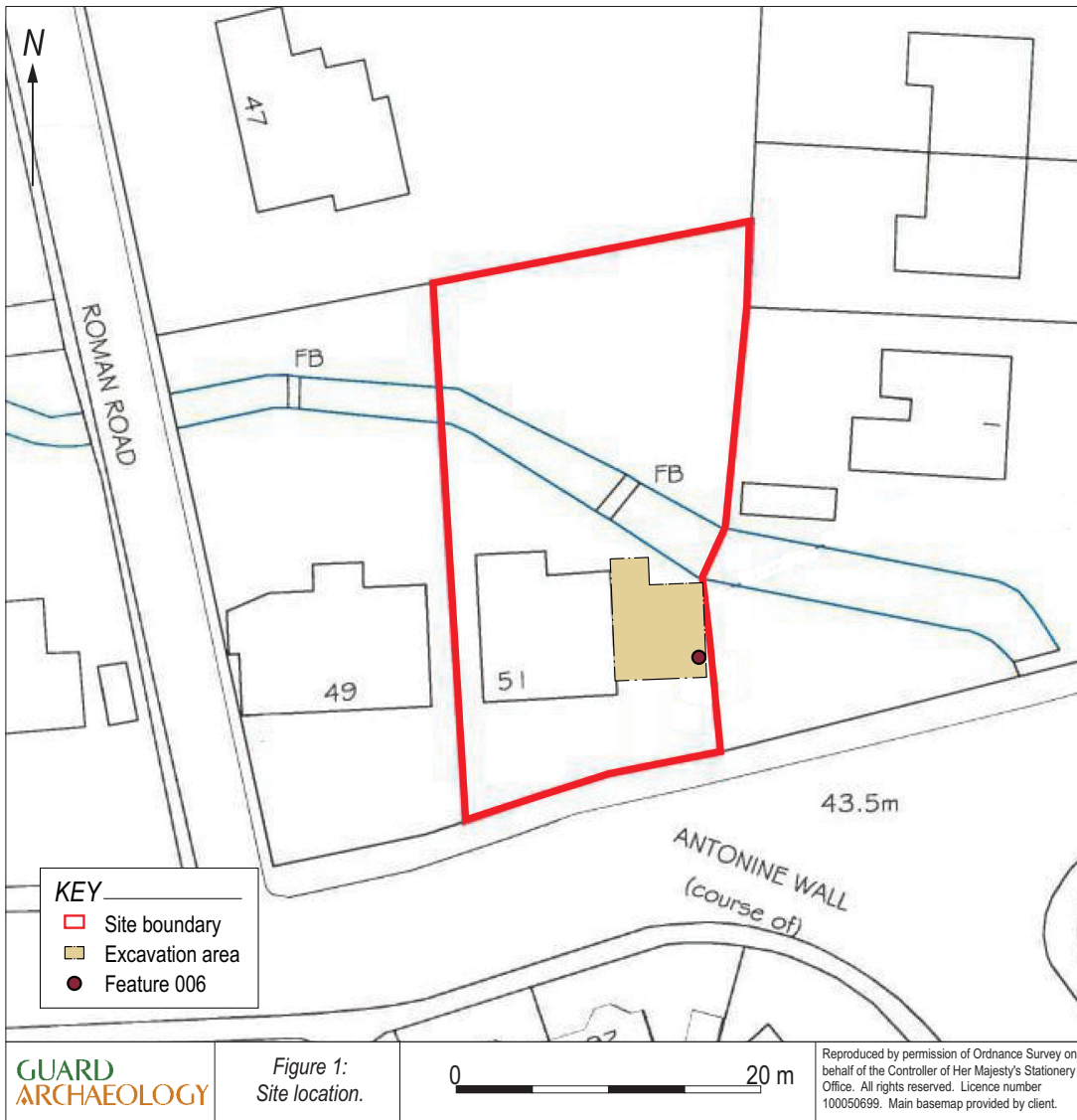
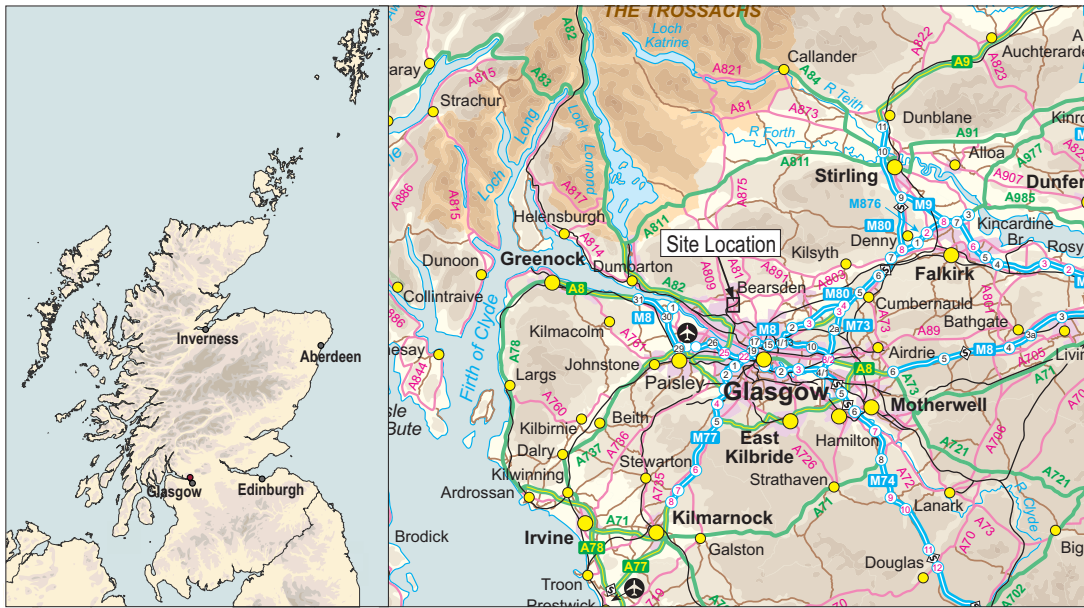
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr R Muir to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new extension to the east side of the existing house at 51 Roman Road. This work was undertaken between 16th and 18th September 2013 and revealed one archaeologically significant feature that consisted of a possible stone spread or foundation

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Mr R Muir as part of the construction programme for an extension to the existing house at 51 Roman Road, Bearsden. The work was carried out to satisfy planning condition TP/ED/12/0740 as stipulated by East Dunbartonshire Council. This report complies with the methodology and scope of work detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by GUARD Archaeology (Appendix D) During the course of the watching brief one feature of archaeological significance was discovered, this consisted of a stone spread or foundation in the south-east area of the site unfortunately no datable material was found associated with the foundation. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work between 16th and 18th September 2013.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The construction site lies within the garden of 51 Roman Road, in the east of Bearsden (NGR NS 54807 72084). The proposed new extension will be built onto the east side of the house and is bounded to the north by a burn which runs through the garden of the property, to the east by a recently demolished garage and hedgerow by the boundary fence, to the south was a pebble/gravel parking area and the modern street of Roman Road. Much of the site had been occupied by a garage constructed in 2000 and the surviving concrete floor was removed as part of these works. The garage had been separate from the house and formed the north and east extent of the footprint for the new extension.
- 3.2 The topography of the site consists of flat area that was likely levelled for the construction of the garage and landscaped as part of the garden. The underlying drift geology consists of Alluvium – Silt and Clay, while the solid geology consists of Limestone Coal Formation – Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type (British Geological Survey, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The present house is built on the line of the Antonine Wall and is situated to the east of Bearsden Roman Fort with its annex and bath house. The Antonine Wall is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and forms part of the Roman frontier systems. The Antonine Wall marks the north-western limit of the Roman Empire in the second century AD and stretches for 37 miles across central Scotland between the Firths of Clyde and Forth. Construction of the frontier system began in AD 142, in the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius, and represented a planned advance by the Romans from the previous frontier marked by Hadrian's Wall in northern England. Unlike Hadrian's Wall, the Antonine Wall was constructed principally of turf rather than stone and, as a consequence relatively little of the monument survives today in an upstanding condition.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief were as follows:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains during ground breaking works,
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered,
- excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features/sites encountered.
- Preserve by record any archaeological features identified during the construction process

Methodology

- 6.1 The concrete floor was broken up using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a breaker, overburden and topsoil was then removed using a flat-bladed ditching bucket, all under close archaeological supervision. The foundation and service trenches were excavated using a toothless bucket to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon.
- 6.2 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork and to the terms set out in the WSI. Weather conditions for the watching brief were fair with occasional showers.

Results

- 7.1 The construction area covered approximately 53 square metres (extension 8m north/south by 6m east/west with a porch on the north side) of which the existing concrete garage floor covered around 30 square metres, the rest of the area consisted of the surrounding pebble/gravel path and parking area to the south and west. The concrete floor consisted of a platform 0.08m thick at the south side, gradually becoming thicker to the north and was up to 0.30m thick in the area next to the burn at the north of the site. Once the concrete and pebble/gravel was removed the footprint for the extension was marked out and the remaining topsoil (001) removed. The topsoil consisted of a loose grey/brown silt was between 0.30-0.35m depth and was heavily disturbed by roots particularly on the east side where bushes and hedges had recently been removed. As the remaining topsoil inside the footprint for the extension was being removed dark pink/brown coloured silty clay subsoil (002) was revealed. Within the footprint of the extension the ground level was lowered by 0.3m. The foundation trenches were then excavated these were 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep from the original ground level. In the foundation trench for the east wall of the extension a mixed deposit (003) up to 0.45m thick was visible in the trench section below the main topsoil layer. This deposit consisted of grey/brown silty clay with occasional stones with frequent root disturbance. As this area was also where a hedge and bushes had been cut down this may represent deeper organic rich soil that relates to the hedgerow. Below this deposit was an extensive black ash layer (004) between 0.14 m and 0.2m thick and was visible throughout the 6m length of the trench as far as the foundations of the existing house. This layer contained a mixture of artefacts including plastic, glass and modern white earthenware pottery and may represent a construction layer or levelling layer relating to the recent construction of the garage or landscaping of the garden.
- 7.2 A stone spread (006) was uncovered 0.75m from the south-east corner of the new foundation trenches and extended for a maximum length of 1.18m and 0.64m wide. The feature comprised of loose stones (006) of various sizes, with the larger stones measuring up to 0.40 x 0.35m in size. In between were smaller stones around 0.15-0.20m in size along with some smaller stones and pebbles. The stones were a mixture of rounded and sub-angular stones within a matrix of grey-brown silty-loam (005), which seemed likely to be a mixture of material from topsoil (001) and the lower deposit (003) which had worked its way amongst the loose stones due to extensive root disturbance around the feature. Further cleaning revealed that the lower course of stones was more secure and a tentative cut [010] was faintly visible in plan and in the section, indicating a roughly NW-SE orientation, although only a small area of the feature was exposed.

The stones were excavated by hand and appeared to be laid onto the subsoil no dating evidence was uncovered either as artefacts or charcoal. Further cleaning to the south revealed a modern ceramic pipe that may have truncated the stone feature. Dating is problematic as no artefacts were recovered associated with the feature however it seems likely to predate the existing house. Due to the extensive root activity around the feature, it was unclear if the feature cut the deposit (003) or if this may have simply built up or been deposited around the stones, but the latter seems more likely given that (003) may be a more recent make-up deposit as it lies above the modern layer (004) which also appears to truncate the stone feature.

- 7.3 Within the west facing section of the east trench and 3.1m from the north-east corner were the remains of another possible wall. This consisted of a stone and concrete wall (007) that was 0.45m thick x 0.27m wide, this was built on a concrete foundation (008)/(009) that was 0.89m wide and 0.20m deep. This was only visible in section probably due to truncation caused by the construction of the garage. Most of the concrete foundation (008) lay above the deposit of modern ashy material (004).
- 7.4 Several non-archaeological features that were related to the house and garage were also revealed and confirm the high level of recent disturbance on site. Service trenches serving the house were uncovered, with two ceramic drains running N-S and NW-SE across the site. The foundations and foundation trench for the east wall of the house also extended approximately 0.50m out from the side of the existing building. In addition an area of staining and disturbance in the NE corner of the site marks the former location of an oil storage tank. In general these features had disturbed the ground to a depth of 0.40m or even deeper as one of the drainage pipes was approximately 1m below the level of the garden. There was also extensive root penetration, particularly to the east and south of the site. Further disturbance also occurred to the north-east next to the burn where a small revetment had been built to stabilise the bank, this consisted of bricks and concrete slabs. The footprint for the extension reached as far as these concrete slabs.

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief identified one significant archaeological feature, a stone spread or foundation (005/006/010). Dating is problematic given a lack of any artefacts. A limited study of various early maps did not reveal a structure at this location on the earliest 1st edition OS six inch map (1843-1882) or the subsequent 2nd edition OS six inch map (1892-1905), on which the house itself first appears. Although it is difficult to extrapolate due to the small size of the feature but the close proximity of the northern extent of the Antonine Wall cannot be ignored although the exact location of the wall is also unclear at this point. The stones could be part of the foundation base for the wall or a kerb or even a foundation associated with a road. Unfortunately the disturbed nature of the surrounding deposits and the lack of dating material other than modern material make it impossible to determine the date or function of the feature.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief work recorded one significant archaeological feature within the development area although the limited nature of the construction work meant that the full extent of the feature was not uncovered. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

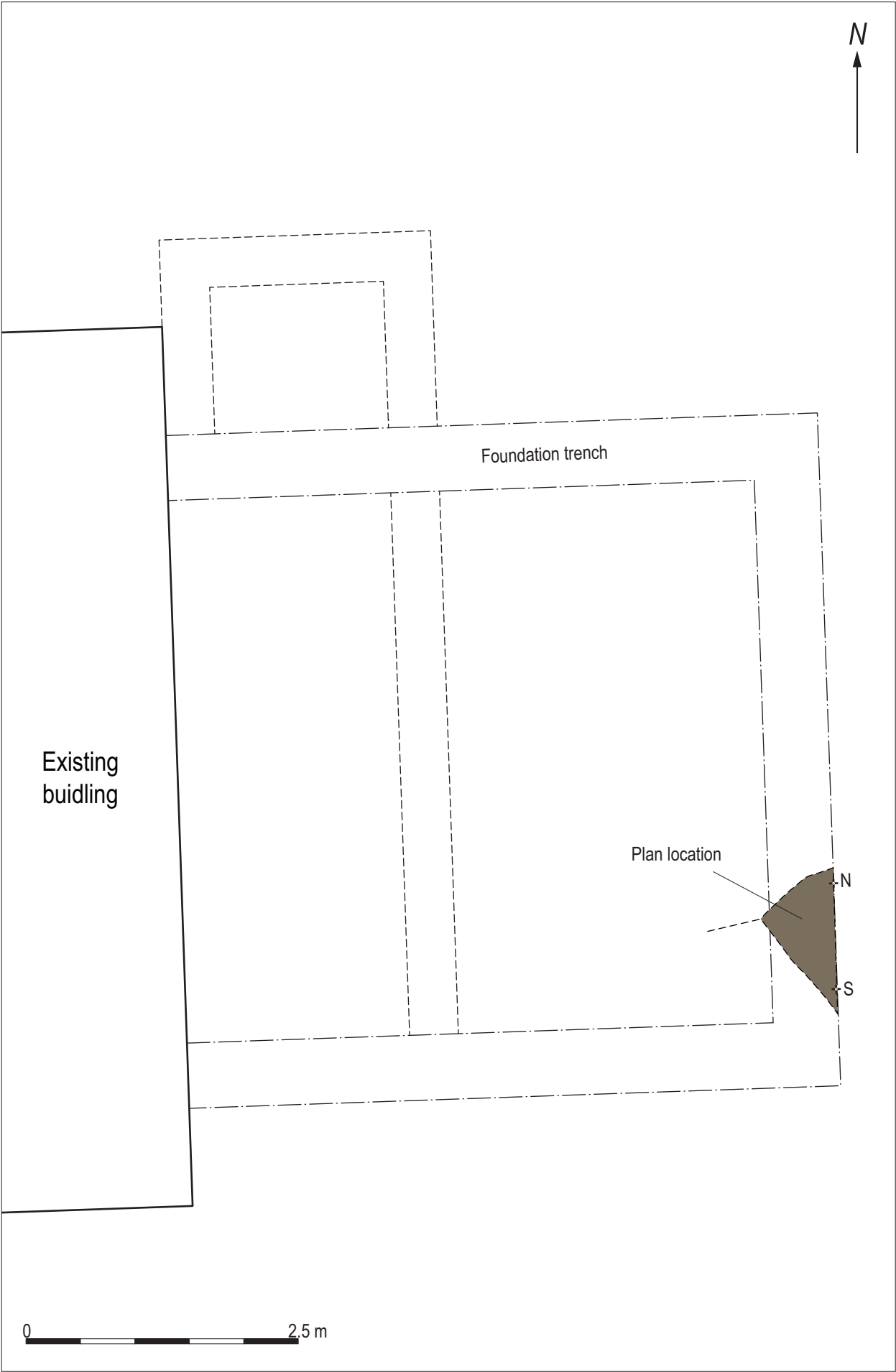


Figure 2: Feature 006 location.

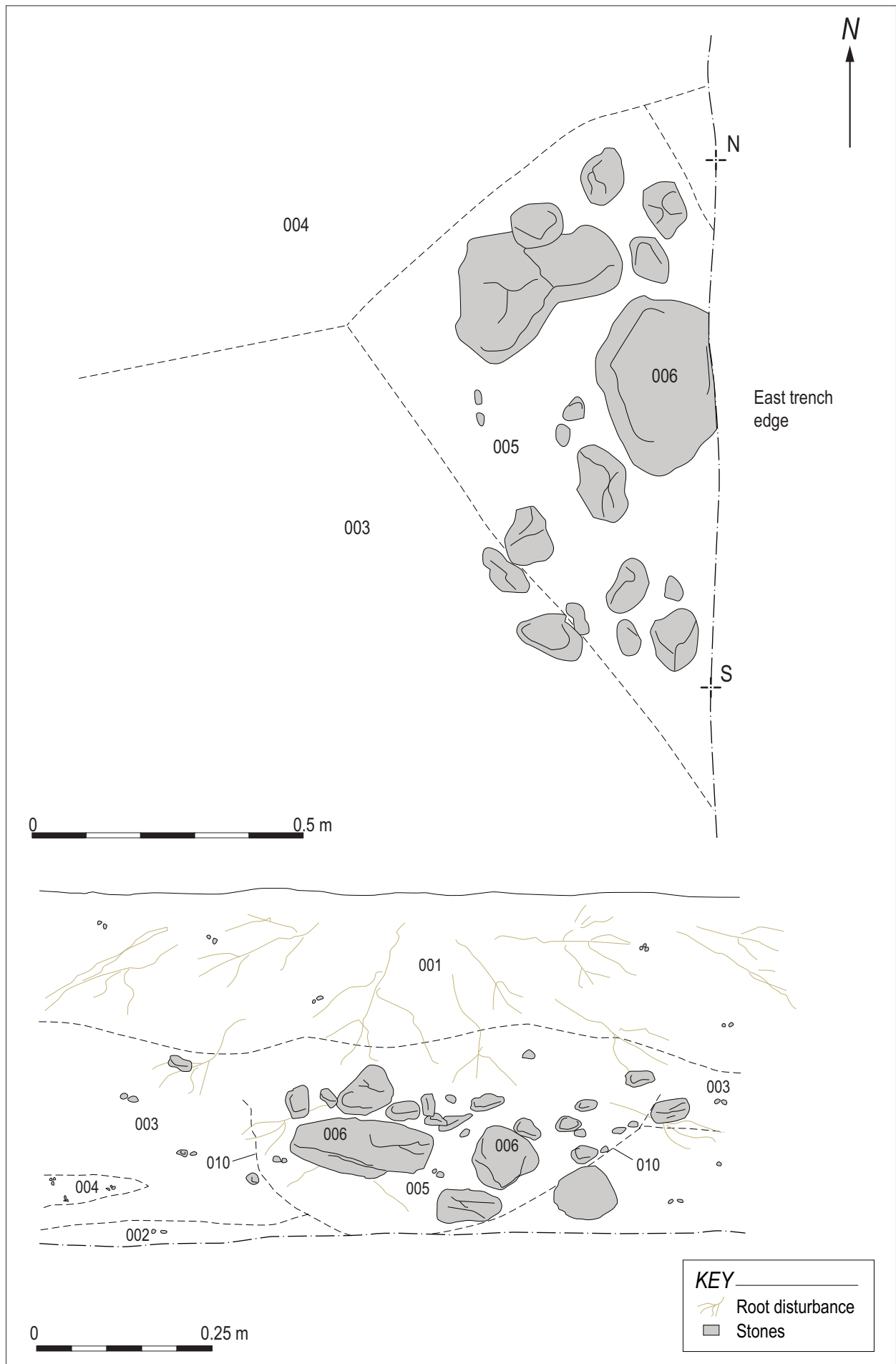


Figure 3: Plan and West facing section of stone feature 006.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank the owner of the property Ronnie Muir and the contractor for their assistance. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Fiona Jackson. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Bob Will.



Plate 1: Stone spread 006.



Plate 2: General view of site.

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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: List of Contexts

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Moderately loose dark grey-brown silty loam, with frequent root and small stone inclusions and some intrusion from the upper pebble parking surface. Also contains fragments of modern glass, CBM, ceramic, and general debris from e.g. garage, reinforcement around burn area etc. Quite organic rich due to hedgerow/ other planting which was removed prior to construction beginning. Extensive root infiltration especially at east side.	Topsoil across site area. Truncated where garage building was located, and where house stands at site west.
002	Deposit	Very compact pink-orange-brown clay/sand-clay, with occasional small stone inclusions. Very disturbed in places by root action, also area of staining to the north-east corner where oil tank used to be located, also truncated by various drainage trenches, with 2x ceramic drains running across length of site area.	Subsoil across site. Appears to be natural, although the area is so small and there has been a concentration of activity here around the house/former garage etc. that it's likely there are areas of redeposited subsoil used to e.g. level/make up ground – this seems particularly likely around the area where the garage stood towards the site east, also extensive root infiltration here.
003	Deposit	Quite compact grey-brown-orange loam-clay, with occasional stones/frequent roots, around 0.40-0.45m depth, extent unclear but visible in site east section. Lots of root infiltration, former hedgerow less than 0.30m to the east.	Thick deposit of silty clay material, seems likely to be redeposited as it sits above modern 004 in places, although also resembles an intermediate layer – could be older topsoil below more recent turf/ hedge material? Very disturbed by roots, in places indistinguishable from 001, likely this has caused some mixing of deposits etc. – particularly mixed at south-east corner where willow tree was, near feature 005/006/010.
004	Deposit	Loose dark grey-black ashy gravel material, material itself contains frequent debris including modern glazed ceramic, CBM, metal fragments, plastic, glass etc. almost resembling waste material. Extent unknown but visible towards the south across the 6m width of the site, around 0.14-0.20m depth. Doesn't appear truncated, but may have been disturbed by garage works etc. Appears linear in plan with a more distinguishable cut towards the west at the house building, but becomes more of a spread to the east and shallower.	Visible below the foundation stones of the house to the W at house building (house constructed by late 19th century) so possibly a result of later service addition etc. as likely later than this due to e.g. amount of plastic fragments etc. mixed in, may have been a trench disturbed at the east side by roots.
005	Fill	Moderately loose, grey brown silty-loam-gravel with small stone, gravel and root inclusions, longest length revealed 1.18m, width 0.64m, truncated by deposit 004, lots of root inclusions, some quite large, feature only around 0.30m from former hedgerow and less than 2m from location of former willow tree.	Matrix around stones 006 – these appear to be dry stone constructed and it appears likely that 005 is the same material as intermediate deposit 003 with some infiltration of topsoil 001 – extensive root disturbance, matrix hard to distinguish, only really visible as contained at lower level by possible faint cut.
006	Structure	Constructed of unbonded stone, only very small area revealed, appears linear. Sizes of stones vary, larger blocks removed from base are around 0.40x0.35m in dimension, stones above this are 0.35m in max length and then smaller stones at upper level range from 0.15-0.20m length to pebble sized stones – around 3 courses of stone work visible, around 2 blocks wide, although hard to tell as section visible at trench edge is oblique and area in plan is very small. Appears roughly NW-SE in orientation, truncated by spread 004 to N.	Stones possibly forming a drystone wall, larger stones are quite substantial so seems more likely to be a disturbed wall than e.g. rubble drain, however stone work is quite uneven. Doesn't appear faced. Dating problematic as no material culture recovered, however likely to pre-date housing development etc. in area. Very disturbed by roots, also truncated by 004, lower coarse of block like stones could be acting as foundations of feature, no clear tool marks, but appear likely shaped.

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
007	Structure	Stone/cement kerb facing. Some evidence of mortar although stones no longer secured together, likely linear, although only visible in section, components of various sizes around 0.20m max length, kerbing is rounded at edge, mostly sub-angular in shape, look like the components of a possible 'dry stone style' wall, i.e. uneven stonework, feature around 0.45m max height, length unknown, around 0.27m in width, orientation unknown as only visible in section, although mortar base 008 appears roughly NW-SE, likely truncated by garage works as only visible in the E trench section against former garage foundations.	Stones of likely recent wall - 20th century as above 004 which contains modern material. Appears to have possible small kerb/ face to S side – seems likely to be marking e.g. house garden boundary prior to garage; 007 sits within topsoil 001 only 0.02-0.03m from surface, possibly even bordered recent hedgerow .
008	Structure	Single angular cement block, 0.89m width, 0.20m depth, length unknown, section visible is likely oblique so not true width. Orientation is unclear as so little visible, but possibly NW-SE, likely truncated by garage works.	Cement base of a likely recent wall – whole structure sits above deposit 004 which contains modern material.
009	Deposit	Same as 008 but visible only in a thin band around 0.09m depth, below 004 – see sketch on 007.	Likely also serving as foundation material dating to same time as 007 and 004, likely 20th century – possibly representing disturbance of lower layers of 008.
010	Cut	Linear, visible in plan for 1.18m length x 0.64m width, depth in section is around 0.55m. Shape in section is almost impossible to distinguish, faintly visible as almost a shallow rounded cut, however there extensive root infiltration in this area of the trench edge. Orientated roughly NW-SE, truncated by 004 to the north, possibly also some disturbance from a ceramic drain located to the west around 0.30m away. Fills 005 and 006.	Possible cut of a wall feature – most visible in plan, almost impossible to distinguish in the section due to root disturbance. Very hard to tell if the feature cuts the intermediate deposit 003 or if this may have built up around the upper stones as the matrix 005 is indistinguishable and the possible cut is disturbed by large roots, but it seems possible that the feature may pre-date the build up or redeposition of this material.
011	pink/ orange/ brown gravelly silty clay	Made ground	

Appendix B: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Feature No.	Subject	Scale
1	SE area	1	005,006,010	Plan of stone feature at 0.50m depth	1:20
2	SE area	1	005,006,010	West facing section of trench edge showing feature 006	1:10

Appendix C: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	
2	-	-	General location shot	SE
3	-	-	General location shot	SW
4	-	-	General breaking of concrete	SE
5	-	-	General breaking/removing concrete	SW
6	-	-	General breaking/removing concrete	NE
7	-	-	Working shot – breaking concrete	E
8	-	-	Concrete platform broken	NW
9	-	-	Working – removal of concrete	NW
10	-	-	After concrete removal	NW
11	-	-	After lowered to around 0.20m	NW
12	-	-	W facing section after 0.20m strip	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
13	-	-	Area after lowered to 0.20m	SE
14	-	-	Working shot – lowering to 0.40m	NW
15	-	-	Working shot – lowering to 0.40m	NE
16	-	-	Working shot – lowering to 0.40m	NW
17	-	004	Slot started through modern ashy material (abandoned)	NW
18	-	004	NW facing section	NW
19	-	-	General of area after lowered to 0.40m, showing ceramic drain	NW
20	-	-	General of area at 0.40m	NE
21	-	004	E facing section at base of house – showing ashy material	E
22	-	-	N facing section at 0.40m – showing brick in section	N
23	-	-	Working shot – stripping NW	SE
24	-	-	General after stripped to 0.50m	NE
25	-	-	General stripping at NW	SE
26	-	005,006,010	Stone feature at 0.50m depth	SW
27	-	005,006,010	Stone feature at 0.50m depth	NW
28	-	005,006,010	Stone feature at 0.50m depth	W
29	-	005,006,010	Location of stone feature	NW
30	-	005,006,010	W facing section at 0.50m	W
31	-	005,006,010	W facing section at 0.50m	W
32	-	005,006,010	W facing section at 0.50m	W
33	-	005,006,010	W facing section at 0.50m	W
34	-	005,006,010	W facing section at 0.50m	NW
35	-	005,006,010	W facing section at 0.50m	W
36	-	-	General stripping foundation – showing drain	N
37	-	-	Grey clay where oil tank was – at NE	NW
38	-	-	General foundation trench at N	W
39	-	-	General foundation trench at E	N
40	-	007-009	Modern wall – W facing section	W
41	-	007-009	Modern wall – W facing section	NW
42	-	-	General W facing section	W
43	-	007-009	General W facing section	SW
44	-	007-009	General W facing section	SW
45	-	006	Stripping at stone feature	NW
46	-	006	Stripping at stone feature	NW
47	-	005, 006, 010	Lower level of 005-006	NW
48	-	-	General stripping central drainage	N
49	-	-	General stripping central drainage	NW
50	-	-	Drain at SW corner	N
51	-	006	Stones removed from 005/006	-
52	-	006	Stones removed from 005/006	-
53	-	006	Stones removed from 005/006	-
54	-	006	Stones removed from 005/006	-
55	-	005,006,010	W facing section after full strip	W
56	-	005,006,010	W facing section after full strip	W
57	-	005,006,010	W facing section after full strip	NW
58	-	-	General of S foundation channel	E
59	-	-	Post ex of site	SE
60	-	-	Post ex of site	SE
61	-	-	Post ex of site – E side	SE
62	-	002	W facing section of central channel	W
63	-	-	General of S foundation channel	W

Appendix D: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Dunbartonshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	51 Roman Road, Bearsden
PROJECT CODE:	3716
PARISH:	NEW KILPATRICK (BEARSDEN AND MILNGAVIE)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Beth Spence
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS57SW 3
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 54807 72084
START DATE (this season)	16/9/13
END DATE (this season)	18/9/13
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with construction of an extension to the existing house. A small area of stones possibly from a foundation was uncovered in one of the new foundation trenches. No dating evidence was found associated with it although there was a lot of modern disturbance in the immediate area. As the site is in the immediate vicinity of the line of the Antonine Wall it could be associated although any connection can not be demonstrated.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr R Muir
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Appendix E: Project Design/WSI

51 ROMAN ROAD, BEARSDEN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3716

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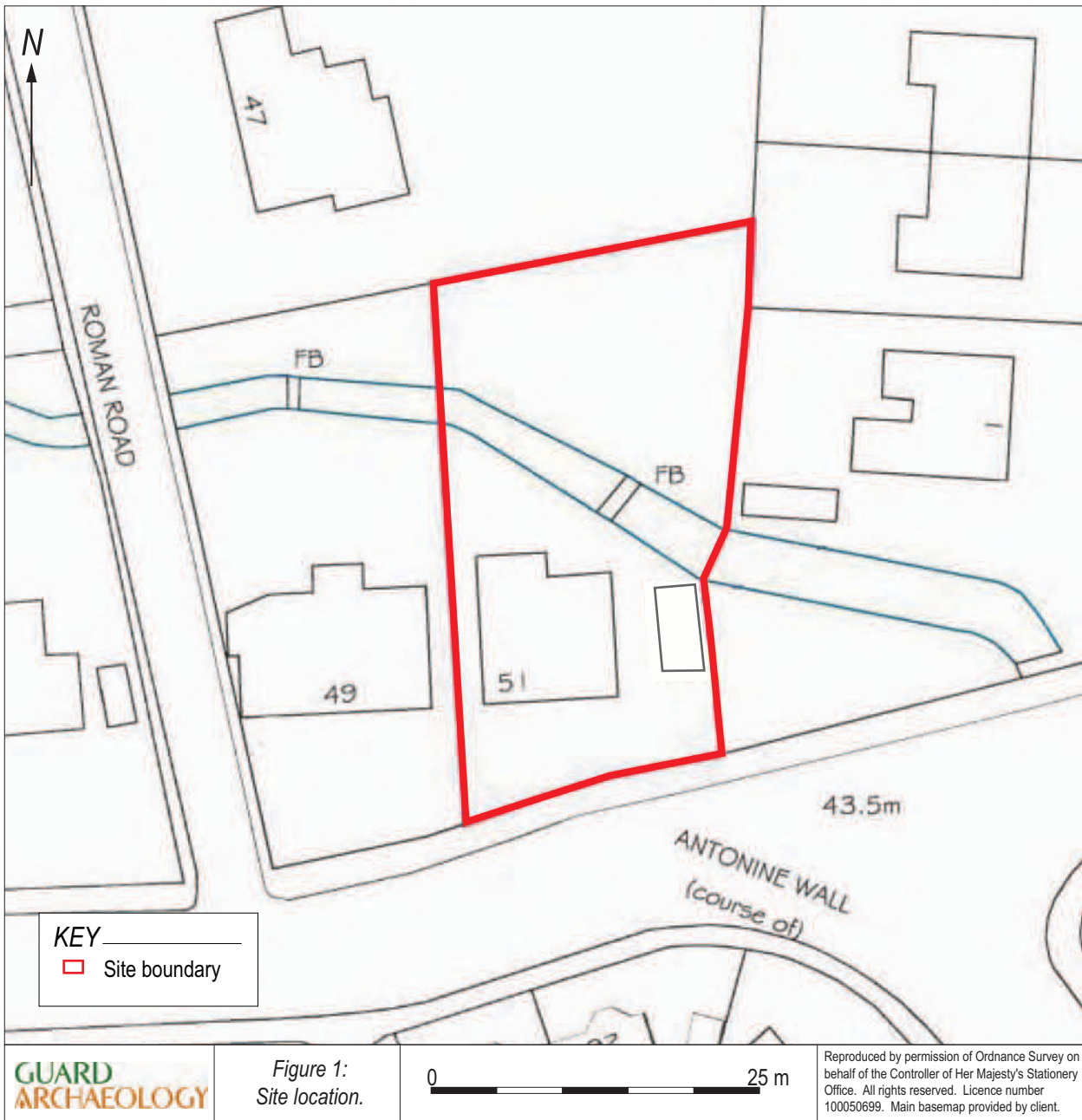
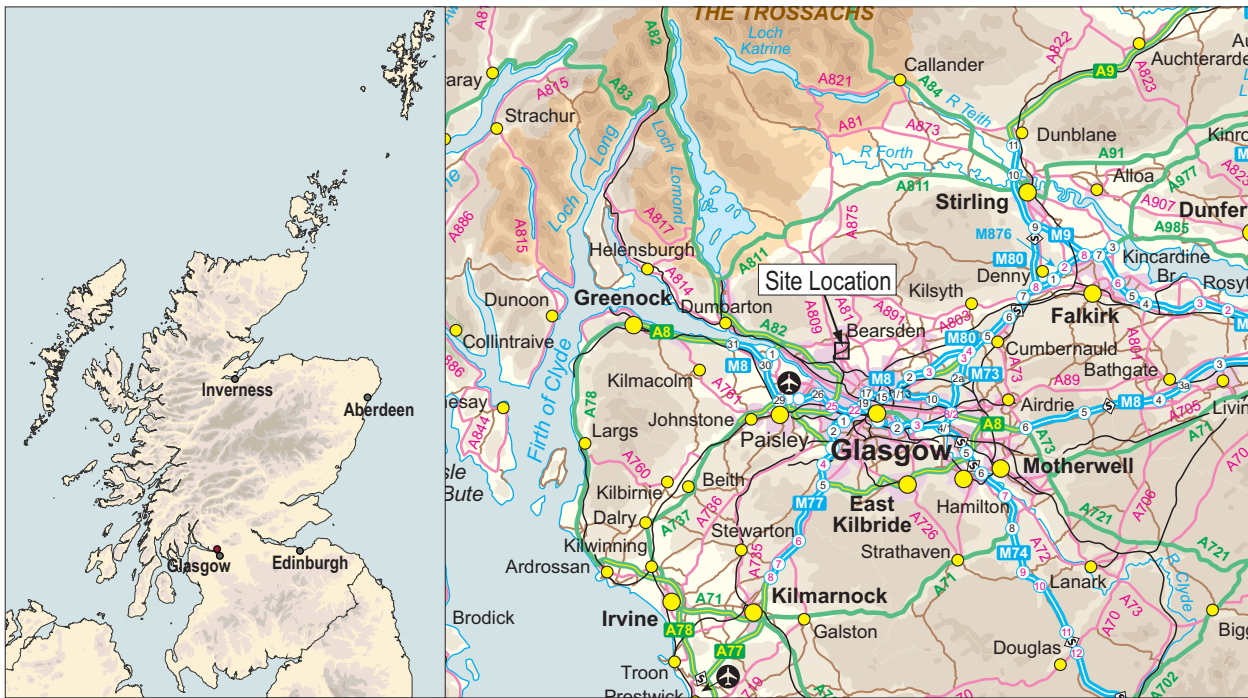


Figure 1:
Site location.

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief at 51 Roman Road, Bearsden in East Dunbartonshire. This WSI has been prepared on behalf of Mr R Muir in consultation with the East Dunbartonshire Council archaeological advisor in relation to Full Planning permission Consent Notice No TP/ED/12/0740. The archaeological watching brief will cover all ground breaking works associated with the project (foundations, service trenches etc) and the removal of existing floors and foundations and hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered.

Introduction

- 2.1 This WSI sets out the scope and methodology for an archaeological watching brief for the proposed extension to the existing house at 51 Roman Road, Bearsden. This proposal conforms to all current planning regulations including the 'Antonine Wall supplementary planning guidance' that relate to the site's World Heritage status (<http://www.historic-scotland.co.uk/antonine-wall-supplementary-planning-guidance>). An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all ground breaking works and the removal of existing surfaces and foundations associated with the construction programme, including the existing garage. The aim of the watching brief is to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further archaeological works may be required to ensure their preservation through record any further such work would need to be agreed with the Planning Authority.
- 2.2 In addition this WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological watching brief. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted to the East Dunbartonshire Council archaeological advisor prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Potential Impacts

- 2.3 The construction of the extension to the existing property has the potential to damages or destroy unknown archaeological features within the site from the following activities:
 - Ground disturbance from excavations for foundations, service trenches and drainage; and
 - Ground disturbance from the removal of existing floor surfaces and foundations.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development site is located in the garden of 51 Roman Road, Bearsden, East Dunbartonshire. The area of the proposed extension currently consists of the concrete foundations from a timber garage and garden surrounding the existing house. The house is located on the approximate line of the Antonine Wall which crosses Roman Road to the south at this point while continuing to the east.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The present house is built on the line of the Antonine Wall and is situated to the east of Bearsden Roman Fort with its annex and bath house. The Antonine Wall is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and forms part of the Roman frontier systems. The Antonine Wall marks the north-western limit of the Roman Empire in the second century AD and stretches for 37 miles across central Scotland between the Firths of Clyde and Forth. Construction of the frontier system began in AD 142, in the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius, and represented a planned advance by the Romans from the previous frontier marked by Hadrian's Wall in northern England. Unlike Hadrian's Wall, the Antonine Wall was

constructed principally of turf rather than stone and, as a consequence relatively little of the monument survives today in an upstanding condition.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains during ground breaking works,
 - determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered,
 - excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features/sites encountered.
 - Preserve by record any archaeological features identified during the construction process

Watching Brief Methodology

- 6.1 The strategy to be employed during the watching brief will consist of the following:
- All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist, under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This will include initial topsoil stripping, groundwork associated with site clearance, construction and service trenches.
 - All machine excavators will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of soil to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
 - Overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
 - Any archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered they will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using *pro forma* sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and archaeological features accurately located with the National Grid.
 - All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context.
 - Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the watching brief, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains will be largely left in situ pending the agreement of the client and the East Dunbartonshire Council Archaeology Adviser on an appropriate excavation project design, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.
 - Should human remains be revealed, the local police, the client and the East Dunbartonshire Council Archaeology Adviser will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left in situ, pending the agreement of the police, the client and the East Dunbartonshire Council Archaeology Adviser on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
 - All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the IFA (Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the Council archaeological advisors, prior to submission to the local planning authority. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this Mitigation Strategy for further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and publication, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - Planning application number;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 An appropriate number of hard copies and digital pdf copies of the report will be prepared for the client, for distribution to the relevant bodies.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and bound within a protective cover/sleeve. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 The copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is

proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the planning Authority will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
 - Project Manager: Bob Will
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Project officer to be confirmed
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Senior Project Manager, Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork will be arranged in due course. The East Dunbartonshire Council Archaeology Adviser will be given at least one week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be

strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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