Douglas Coalyard

Douglas, South Lanarkshire

Archaeological Evaluation : July 2011
Data Structure Report

for

Douglas and Angus Estates

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(project AA. 1943)

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with Tom Addyman and George Haggarty

edited by Tom Addyman

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1. Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned by Douglas and Angus Estates and Ristol Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land within the village of Douglas. The site is irregular in shape and lies between the fork created by Main Street to the W and Ayr Road to the S and E. WoSAS had raised the possibility that the medieval settlement of Douglas, centred further to the N of the evaluation site in the vicinity of the church ruin, might have extended southwards along the Main Street to the area of the present site. Early cartographic sources remained inconclusive though Roy's map of the mid 18th century does show settlement in the vicinity of the development area at that time.

Douglas and Angus Estate intends to erect four retail units, three single storey dwellings and a car park. Consent from the Planning Authority, South Lanarkshire Council, included a condition imposed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), advisors to the Council, requiring an archaeological evaluation prior to development. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Addyman Archaeology and submitted to and approved by WoSAS, *Appendix G*.

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the opening of 8 specifically placed linear trenches totalling 84.95m^2, or 6.07% of the total area to be developed.

No significant earlier archaeology was encountered across the area proposed for development, with only a large quantity of 19th century glass and ceramics recovered. Addyman Archaeology recommends that no further archaeological monitoring is required on site and thus the condition might be discharged.

2. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by Ristol Ltd., (contact Mark Richardson, Project Manager) on behalf of Douglas and Angus Estates, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of an area of derelict ground within the village of Douglas. The site lies to the rear of the historic Douglas Arms Hotel and on the outskirts of the medieval town of Douglas. The developer intends to erect four retail units, three single storey dwellings and a car park, in order to support ongoing economic and social regeneration projects for the benefit of the community.

The area subject to evaluation comprised an irregular shaped compound lying in a fork in the road bounded by the Main Street to the W and Ayr Road to the S and E. The area affected by the development is roughly 1,400m^2. West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS, contact, Martin O'Hare) provide archaeological advice and planning for South Lanarkshire Council and through discussion it was agreed that specifically placed trenches should be excavated in order to assess for archaeological survival pre-dating the structures recorded in the Ordnance Survey series. Typically such archaeological evaluations will cover between 6-8% of the area to be developed.

The archaeological condition was placed upon the development works by WoSAS because of the close proximity of the site to the medieval heart of Douglas and its position upon one of the major routes leading from it. An analysis of the cartographic resource demonstrated the site to have stood on the

southern edge of Douglas in the mid 18th century, whilst subsequent development charted from 1860 by the Ordnance Survey had left areas free of obvious intrusion. It was anticipated that these areas might preserve evidence for the medieval settlement.

Prior to arrival on site the contractor had undertaken a limited phase of site investigations in conjunction with Envirosoil Technologies. This work involved the opening of a number of test pits and boreholes in order to assess the engineering properties of the soil and the environmental status of the soils and groundwater. Undertaken from 29th June to 4th July 2011, these investigations showed an area of contamination across the E of the site, but were not completed under archaeological supervision.

Figure 1: Site Location. Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772. Detailed site map provided by client with kind permission of Hugh Broughton Architects

The fieldwork was undertaken over three days from 14th – 18th July 2011. Site works were carried out by Ross Cameron and Kenneth Macfadyen. Weather conditions on site varied from bright sunshine to torrential rain.

This report contains maps/Figs 3 and 4, reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see www.nls.ac.uk/

ii. Setting

The proposed development site lies within the modern day town of Douglas in South Lanarkshire, S of the old medieval town centre and between the fork created by Main Street to the W and Ayr Road to the S and E. The site lies within the conservation area. Centred on NS 283552 630703, the area for development consists of a parcel of derelict land with rough concrete and tarmac surfacing through which much vegetation is now protruding. This area is bounded on all sides by walls or fences and comprises roughly 1,400m^2 (Figure 1).

The underlying geology comprises Scottish upper coal measures, with superficial glaciofluvial deposits of gravel, sand and silt.[1]

3. Historical summary

The earliest foundation of Douglas is unknown, but it is likely that it developed at the same time or following the castle, first recorded in 1288. Evidence for the early town is provided in the centre of the modern village, where the ruined Church of St. Bride holds a prominent position. Whilst MacGibbon and Ross noted in *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland from the earliest Christian times to the 17th century* that the ruins themselves appear on the whole to be late 14th century, architectural fragments visible during their visit in the late 19th century allowed them to assume a 12th century date for the church. The location of the church some distance from the Castle indicates the likely presence of a settlement in the area around and between the two.

Cartographic analysis of the area is not available in sufficient detail to identify the location of buildings and structures in the medieval period. However, the earliest map of Douglas that can allow the site to be identified with any degree of accuracy is General Roy's military map of the mid 18th century, surveyed between 1747 and 1755 (Figure 2). The map shows the general area of the proposed development site on the fringes of the village in the mid 18th century. However, it is impossible to determine its exact location, and therefore it is uncertain whether the site was occupied or developed before c1750.

[1] www.bgs.ac.uk

Figure 2: General Roy's map of c.1747. Rough site location indicated in red. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

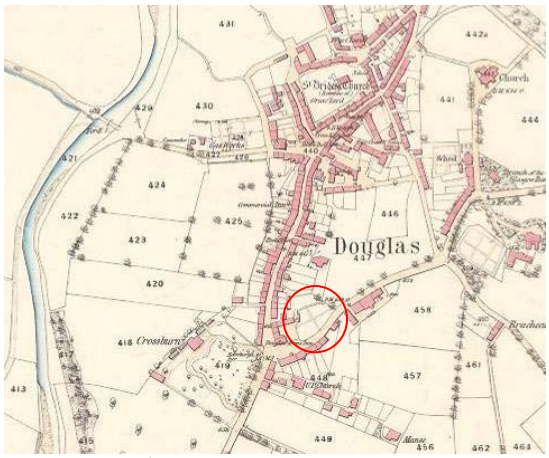

Figure 3: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of Douglas. Site location indicated in red. (NLS)

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps provide the first accurate insight of the site's usage in the 19th century. At this stage the main body of the site is free from development, with a wall running W-E and terminating at a small rectangular building in a N-S orientation. The presence of what may be inter-crossing pathways may indicate the presence of formal, or laid out gardens associated with the adjacent Douglas Arms Hotel to the SW (*figures 3* and *4*). The presence of a well is also indicated on the 1:2,500 1st Edition of 1860, located midway along the NE boundary wall.

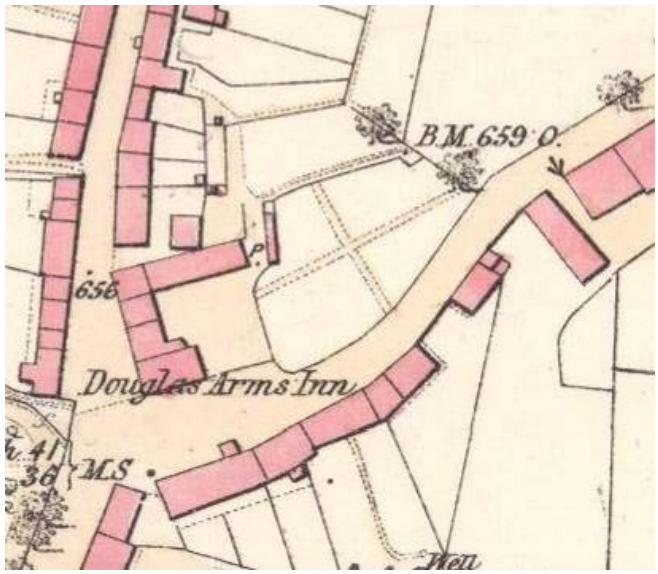

Figure 4: Detail of site area on 1st edition OS c.1858. (NLS)

In the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1858 we have the first accurate recording of the area that became Douglas Coalyard. Successive editions of the Ordnance Survey maps show a succession of buildings developing on the plot, but also indicate that large areas survive, on the whole, free from development (*figure 5*).

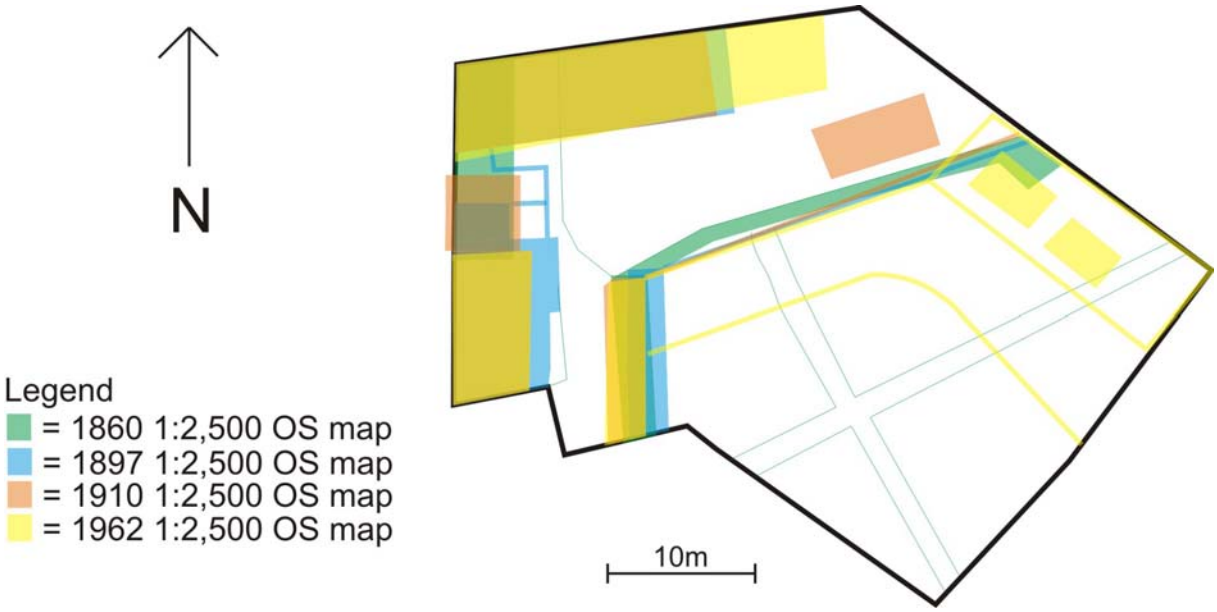

Figure 5: View of site showing the features and structures as plotted from the Ordnance Survey Maps.

Archaeological work to date within Douglas has yielded little of interest and no *in situ* evidence of the medieval occupation of the site. Archaeological monitoring and investigations in the N part of the town revealed no archaeology of earlier than 19th century date, while work on the Main Street just N of the proposed development recovered only one residual sherd of green glazed ceramic amongst 19th and 20th century detritus.

4. Methodology

The total area of the site proposed for development is c.1, 400 m^2. However the E corner of the site at the junction of the SE and NE perimeter walls is occupied by walling perhaps representing an abandoned primitive structure associated with the site's former use. The entrance gate runs from the W corner of this structure in a roughly SW direction, altering the shape of the site and reducing the area available for evaluation to c.1, 200 m^2.

Initially seven specifically placed linear trenches were planned, providing good spatial coverage across the site, but concentrating on areas that had shown no signs of development from the cartographic evidence and possibly held pockets of earlier survival. This indicative trench plan could be adjusted depending upon the archaeological remains encountered and logistics on the ground, as long as a good spatial coverage of archaeological evaluation was provided across the site to test for the preservation of archaeological remains to be affected by development.

On site a total of eight linear trenches were opened across the compound, with a total coverage of nearly 84.95m^2 (see *figure 6*). This amounted to around 6.07% of the total, although if the areas that were unavailable for excavation as discussed above are taken into account, the total becomes 7.08% of the total.

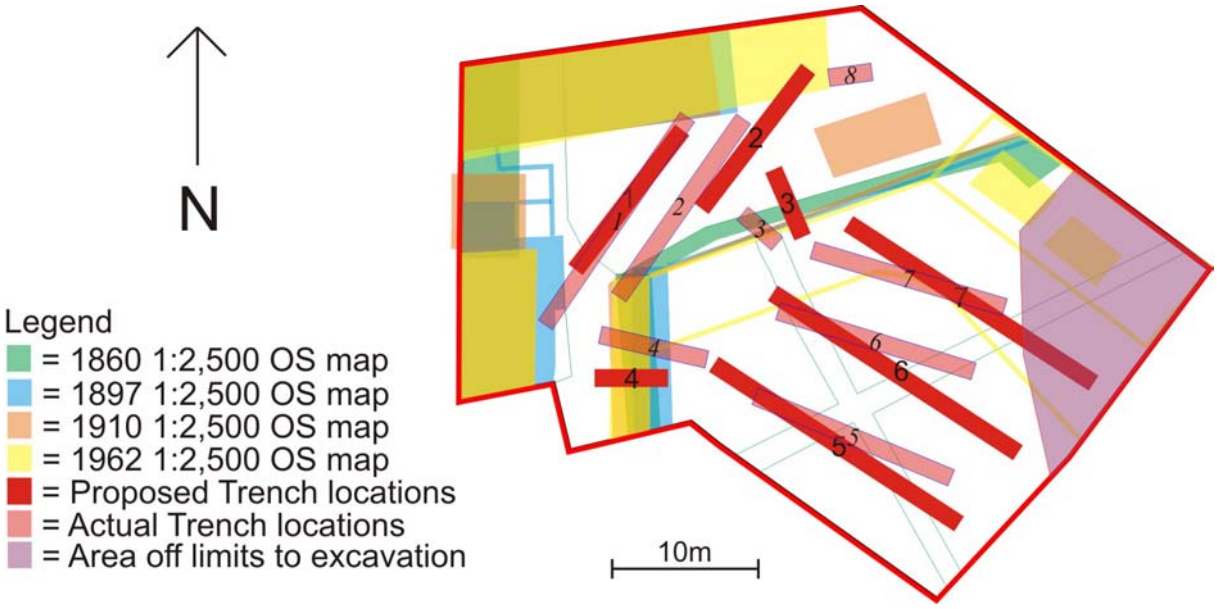

Figure 6: Location of Trenches on site

Trenches were excavated using a 3 tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1 m toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were opened under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. The upper deposits comprised a mixture of degraded stone, cement and tarmac. Where necessary, these were broken using a pneumatic breaker in order to provide access for the mechanical excavator. All trenches were excavated to the level of the natural subsoil. In the event that potentially significant archaeological remains were revealed, the reduction of the ground level was taken over by the archaeological team and the material and features were investigated and recorded to Addyman Archaeology and Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*) recording standards.

5. Evaluation results

On the whole the trenches opened during the excavation revealed little of archaeological interest. Trenches 2 and 4 both uncovered the walling recorded in the cartographic resource and Trench 1 revealed a mortar bonded feature initially interpreted as a rough wall. This was subsequently interpreted as the edge of a deposit placed within a cut and of no archaeological significance. Trenches 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 can be regarded as wholly archaeologically sterile.

All trenches revealed ceramics and glassware to varying degrees, dating from the 19th to the 20th centuries.

A description of all the trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded within curved brackets ( ); cuts recorded within squared brackets [ ]; and structures within irregular brackets {}.

Plate 1: Pre-excavation shot looking ENE

Plate 2: Pre-excavation view to SSE

i. Trench 1

Trench 1 was specifically placed in the NW area of the site, running NE-SW through an area identified from map regression to have been free from significant development post production of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860. Trench 1 was 17.25m in length with a width of 1m and an overall depth of 0.75-0.50m W-E.

The upper deposit across the trench consisted of a thin spread of tarmac atop a loose stone bedding in no place deeper than 0.22m. This deposit was recorded as (*1001*). Below (*1001*), a band of mid-brown gravel sand, (*1002*) ran for 12m N-S with a depth of 0.05m. This deposit did not run for the whole length of the trench and is a thin spread of re-deposited natural material.

The SW end of Trench 1 is noticeably different from the rest of the Trench, with a band of tarmac (*1006*) 0.05m deep revealed beneath (*1001*). Removal of this deposit with a pneumatic breaker revealed a very firmly compact demolition deposit of yellow brown lime mortar alongside abundant angular and fractured small to medium predominantly yellow sandstones. This deposit was recorded as (*1007*) and appeared to run in a N-S direction with a rough face to the E. A N-S aligned linear cutting through (*1007*) was shown to be a late 19th to early 20th century salt-glazed stoneware drainage pipe – recorded as (*1009*/*1010*]. Subsequent investigation of (*1007*) showed the rough, un-bonded nature of this E facing 'elevation' to make it unlikely this could even have functioned as a foundation. The similar make-up of the built up deposit (*1007*) to the W made it clear that what had appeared to be a wall face was much more likely to be the edge of (*1007*), deposited against a cut [*1008*] and cutting through deposits (*1003*) and (*1004*) visible through the rest of Trench 1.

(*1003*) is a band of mid brown re-deposited natural 0.05m deep and concentrated in the N end of Trench 1, petering out after c.12m N-S. (*1004*), (the deposit below (*1003*)) comprises mid to dark brown loam abundant in small to medium rounded stone inclusions and rich in 18th to 19th century glass and ceramics. This deposit has a depth of around 0.45m.

The natural subsoil was recorded as (*1005*) and consists of moderately compact mid to light brown gravel sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones.

ii. Trench 2

Trench 2 was located E of Trench 1 and on a parallel SW-NE alignment. This Trench was also 1m wide with a length of c.14.80m and a depth of 0.62m.

The initial deposit excavated comprised a thin layer of tarmac on a loose stone bedding with a depth of 0.25-0.18m – (*2001*). As in Trench 1, beneath this upper deposit a thin layer of mid brown re-deposited natural gritty sand lay to a depth of 0.05m. This was recorded as (*2002*) and covered the centre of the trench from 4.80m to 9.80m N-S. Subsequent deposit (*2003*) comprised <0.05m of black brown industrially contaminated silt and lay directly atop (*2004*). This mid dark black brown loam was c.0.35m deep, rich in ceramic and glass fragments and is synonymous with (*1004*) in Trench 1. Likewise (*2002*) and (*2003*) can be equated with (*1002*) and (*1003*) in Trench 1.

As with Trench 1, the SW end of Trench 2 was noticeably different from the rest of the Trench, with neither (*2002*), (*2003*) nor (*2004*) continuing into the SW of the Trench. Whereas Trench 1 was divided by the existence of the cut [*1008*], in Trench 2 this was split by a W-E running wall – {*2007*}. Wall {*2007*} is the same as {*4007*} from Trench 4, but in significantly better condition surviving to three courses of large, roughly rectangular blond sandstone blocks bonded with creamy lime mortar. This wall follows the alignment of the perimeter of the Inn's walled garden recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1860. Cutting obliquely across Trench 2, {*2007*} has a visible length of 3m, a width of 0.41m and a depth of 0.46m. A number of the stones show evidence for tooling whilst one cut stone in particular appears to have been reused (*plate 3*). Speculation as to where such a stone could have come from in a village with medieval origins is counter-productive.

Plate 3: View W across {2007}

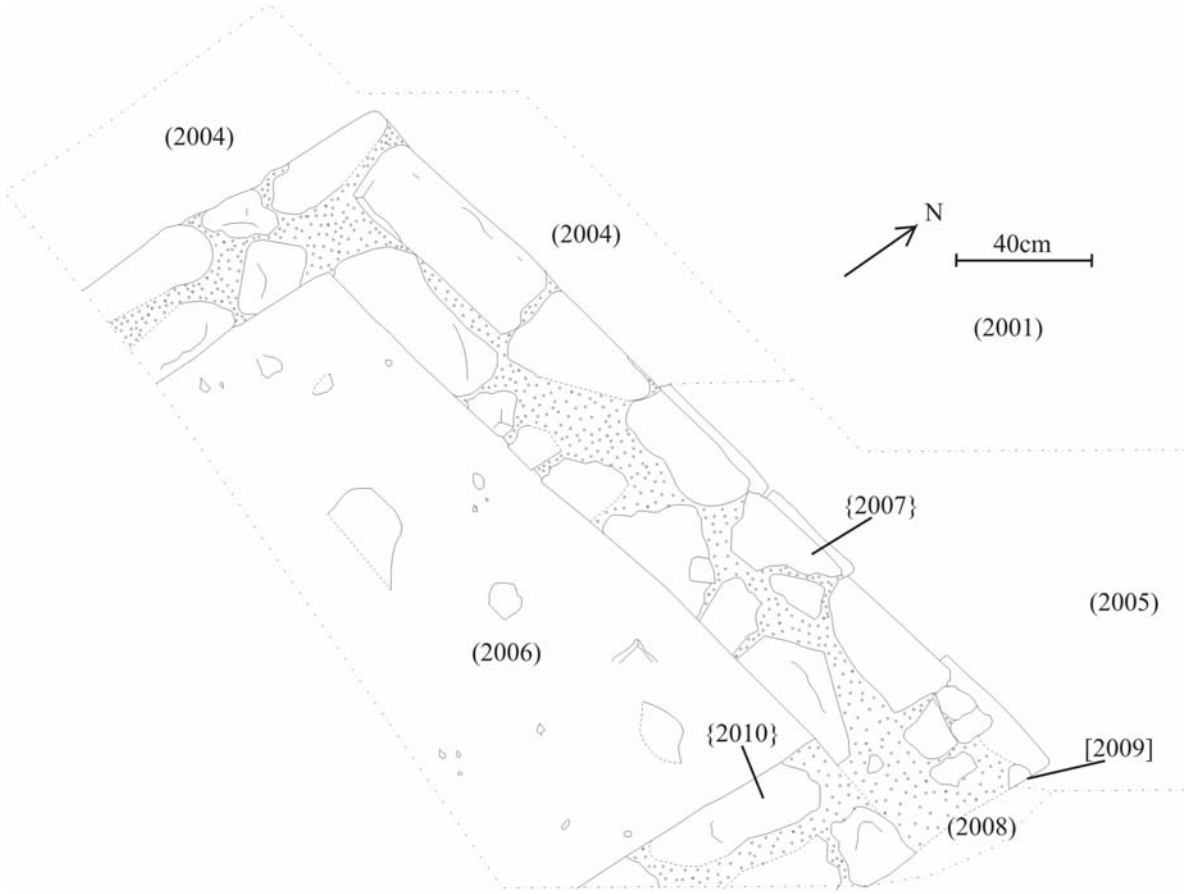

Figure 7: Plan of {2007} at SW end of Trench 2

{*2007*} is not continuous across the Trench and as it enters the NW facing section of Trench 2, it is clear that the wall has become truncated by a 'robber trench'. This event has been categorised as (*2008*/*2009*], with the useful stone being removed in all likelihood to be re-used elsewhere. The existence of this 'robber trench' masks the relationship between the deposits to the NE of {*2007*} and the SW.

Plate 4: Oblique view looking SW to {2007} (note the tooling on the stones and clear cut shape of the large re-used stone)

Plate 5: View looking S showing {2007} cut by [2009]

As discussed, the deposits SW of {*2007*} were different from those NE and on the whole remained unexcavated. Beneath (*2001*), (*2006*) was a deposit of firmly compact demolition rubble rich in angular stones and lime mortar. This deposit abutted {*2007*}, but also {*2010*}. {*2010*} is a further wall course abutting {*2007*} and running parallel with the return of {*2007*} heading S towards Trench 4. There is no record of a structure in this corner of the garden wall, but this seems like the obvious location for an outbuilding associated with the walled garden. Whether this pre-dates and was subsequently demolished prior to the production of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, or post-dates this map cannot be ascertained on the current evidence.

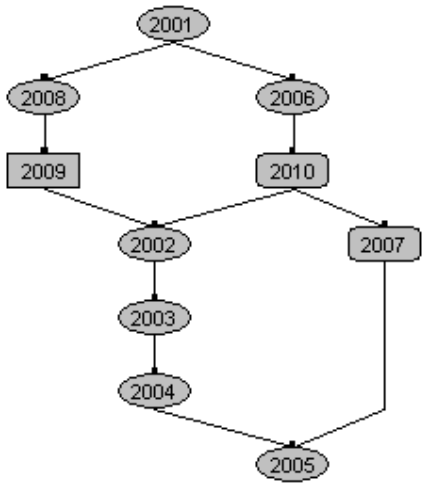

Figure 8: Harris matrix for Trench 2 – the stratigraphic relationship of layers and features encountered within the trench

iii. Trench 3

Trench 3 was sited in order to find the continuation of wall {*2007*} from Trench 2 and was aligned NW-SE, running for 3.10m with an overall depth of 0.80m. The investigation did not reveal a continuation of {*2007*} as expected, but closer analysis indicates the presence of the 'robber trench' (*2008*/*2009*] recorded in Trench 2.

The upper deposit (*3001*) comprised assorted loose gravel and hardcore to a depth of 0.20m. Below this was an assorted context of mixed deposit and lenses of dark black brown gritty silts and gravels with industrial contamination – (*3002*). This deposit was 0.17m deep.

It was at this level that a cut was faintly discernable in the section indicating the removal of the wall visible on the Ordnance Survey maps and in Trench 2. [*3004*] was filled by (*3003*) and had steep to gradual sides with a concave base. 0.44m deep, [*3004*] had a depth of 1.05m and was filled by mottled mid to dark brown loam with occasional charcoal flecks.

[*3004*] cut through a 0.02m deep deposit of gritty lime mortar, (*3005*), which in turn post-dated (*3006*) – moderately compact mid to dark brown loam with frequent small rounded stone inclusions. This was accepted as subsoil, but overlay (*3007*), the natural subsoil found across the site.

iv. Trench 4

Like Trench 2, Trench 4 revealed the line of walling recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860. Trench 4 was c.7m long WNW-ESE and slightly extended NE around the wall {*4007*}.

The uppermost deposit removed comprised mixed loose soil and stone (*4001*) – the modern ground surface. Removal of (*4001*) immediately revealed the alignment of wall {*4007*}, with the deposits W and E of it noticeably different. E of {*4007*}, (*4002*) was a firmly compact mix of rubblestone including numerous larger angular sandstone blocks as with (*2006*). This abutted {*4007*} and directly overlies the natural subsoil (*4008*).

W of {*4007*} removal of (*4001*) revealed a series of deposits cutting through the mid brown loam subsoil (*4009*). These were quickly and simply explained by excavation. Stratigraphically the most recent was (*4006*), a dirty mix of brown soil abutting {*4007*} and filling [*4005*]. [*4005*] in turn cut through (*4004*/*4003*] – a concentrated fill of crushed blond sandstone within a widely sloping cut reaching down to just above (*4008*).

These cuts were interpreted as the construction cut for {*4007*}, as well as a subsequent re-cut for some form of re-working of the wall, or indeed the replacement of an earlier wall with {*4007*}.

{*4007*} itself was not as well preserved as in Trench 2, surviving to one course of rubble stones bonded with soft, creamy lime mortar.

Plate 6: Working shot of {4007} in Trench 4 looking ESE

Plate 7: Post-excavation view NNE of {4007} in Trench 4

v. Trench 5

Orientated NW-SE, Trench 5 measured 13.50m, had an overall depth of 0.50m and in line with all trenches across the site, was 1m wide. No significant archaeological evidence was encountered during excavation of Trench 5.

Plate 8: Working shot – opening Trench 5 looking SE

The uppermost deposit (*5001*) comprised a thin layer of tarmac with a depth of 0.03-0.05m. Immediately beneath (*5001*), (*5002*) was a build up of red hardcore and rubble consisting mainly of small to medium red angular stones. This deposit was 0.30m deep and represents a large-scale dumping and levelling event in the late 20th century.

Beneath (*5002*), compact mid grey gravels and hardcore were recorded as (*5003*) and represent a further modern ground surface. On the whole this deposit directly overlay the undisturbed natural subsoil (*5004*), but in the centre of the Trench a deposit of fine to mid grey silt (*5007*) contaminated with diesel was revealed between (*5004*) and (*5003*). This in turn seeped into and contaminated the natural subsoil.

A W-E aligned plastic water pipe (*5005*/*5006*] also crossed Trench 5, cutting through (*5004*).

vi. Trench 6

Trench 6 lay to the N and E of Trench 5 and ran on a roughly parallel alignment. The Trench had an overall length of 14m, width of 1m, depth of 0.72m and provided nothing of archaeological note.

The first deposit removed (*6001*), consisted of multiple layers of tarmac atop red hardcore rubble getting progressively deeper 0.21-0.69m N-S - (*6002*). These layers can clearly be tied to their equivalents in Trench 5.

The only difference with Trench 5 worth noting in Trench 6 is the existence of [*6007*], a terracing cut into the old ground surface (*6003*) and subsoil (*6004*), subsequently filled by the red hardcore (*6002*).

Plate 9: S facing section of Trench 6 showing [6007] cutting through (6004)

W-E aligned water pipe (*5005*/*5006*] is also present as (*6005*/*6006*).

vii. Trench 7

Trench 7 ran parallel to Trench 6 and was 13.70m long by 1m wide with an overall depth of 1.05-0.78m. No archaeological material was encountered in Trench 7 and the contexts can be equated in type, date and function with all of those encountered within Trench 6.

Plate 10: Post-excavation shot of Trench 7 looking WNW

Plate 11: Post-excavation shot of Trench 8 looking ENE

viii. Trench 8

It had initially been planned to open only seven trenches, but as the existence of concrete footings and floors led to Trench 2 being shifted slightly W, it was felt a test slot in the N corner of the site should be excavated.

Trench 8 also proved to be archaeologically sterile consisting almost wholly of modern building and demolition deposits atop the subsoil and undisturbed natural. The solid concrete surface (*8001*) was

broken with a pneumatic breaker and found to be 0.18m deep. It sat atop loose mixed gravel abundant in small stones – (*8002*). (*8002*) lay above another thin skim of concrete (*8003*), which in turn post-dated a surface of firmly compact richly coloured red brick dust atop and within a firm black gritty industrial tinged silt. Recorded as (*8004*), this was c.0.20m deep.

The subsoil (*8005*) was 0.45m deep and akin to (*1004*). Natural subsoil (*8006*) is as encountered across the site.

6. Finds assessment

i. General finds (with Tom Addyman)

On the whole the artefacts recovered from Douglas Coalyard were of limited archaeological interest and the whole assemblage typical of a 19th century domestic context with one notable exception. A significant volume of ceramic and glass sherds were recovered, mainly ranging from late 18th to the early 20th century. Six sherds recovered from Trench 2 stood out as of particular interest and have merited further specialist examination. All the artefacts were removed from Trenches 1, 2 and 4.

- *Trench 1*

The artefacts recovered from Trench 1 came almost exclusively from (*1004*) and can be separated into Glass and Ceramic fragments.

Ceramic
Considerable assorted white ware and late cream ware, early to mid 19th century.
- Bowl, slip decorated in blue, pale olive and dark brown annular decoration
- Willow pattern bowl
- Shell edged decorated pearl ware, mid to late 18th century
- Large brown glazed jar
- Brown glazed terracotta jar and fragments of two other large internal glazed terracotta vessels. Domestic and utilitarian
- Miscellaneous blue and white ware

Glass
- Base of a black glass bottle turned in a mould, c.1850
- Neck fragment of black glass bottle, early 19th century
- The base of a Hamilton Bottle, c.1900

1 glass object was retrieved from (*1007*).

Glass
- Base of a black glass bottle, mid 19th century

- *Trench 2*

All finds recovered from Trench 2 were from (*2004*), and to the N of {*2007*}.

Ceramic
- Mixed white ware, stoneware and glazed terracotta utilitarian ware, later 19th century to c.1900
- 6 sherds of black basalt ware (Wedgewood?) in the form of a classical/Adamesque two handled 'urn', late 19th century (SF001)
- 3 fragments of pipe stems, one with glazed tip, 19th century

Glass
- Free blown wine neck, c.1800

- *Trench 4*

Ceramic
- Fragment of pipe bowl, with possible floral decoration, 19th century

Glass
- 2 necks of black glass bottles, mid 19th century
- 3 bases of black glass bottles, 1 with embossed lettering to base '6 to the gallon', mid 19th century

All of the finds catalogued above were not deemed of archaeological value and were subsequently discarded.

ii. Black basalt ware (with George Haggarty)

Excavation from within Trench 2, (*2004*), revealed six ceramic sherds (SF001) from an oval shaped Black Basalt two handled sugar dish with moulded swags and leaves, *plate 12*. The lid seating suggesting it had a cover and three of the shards conjoin giving us two complete handles and two body shards. Stylistically the pot dates from between 1790 and 1810, with the paramount clue in trying to identify a manufacturer being the distinctive handles with their lower kick and thumb piece.

Plate 12: the fragments of basalt ware sugar dish recovered from the evaluation

A survey of Grant's *The Makers of Black Basalt* and Diana Edward's *Black Basalt Wedgewood and Contemporary Manufactures* failed to identify a maker. However, with the knowledge that a teapot produced to go with the sugar dish would have been similar, analysis of *A Directory of British Teapots* by Berthoud & Maskell revealed an illustration of the teapot in Pratt colours.[2] It is in the collections of Norwich Castle Museum and was made by Elija Mayer & Son who owned the Cobden Works, High Street Hanley Staffordshire. The earthenware example illustrated below (*plate 13*) which is decorated in crude Pratt colours almost certainly came from the same mould as the teapot which went with your black basalt sugar bowl.

[2] Bethoud M. and Maskell R., 2006 *Directory of British Teapots*, 171, plate 1026

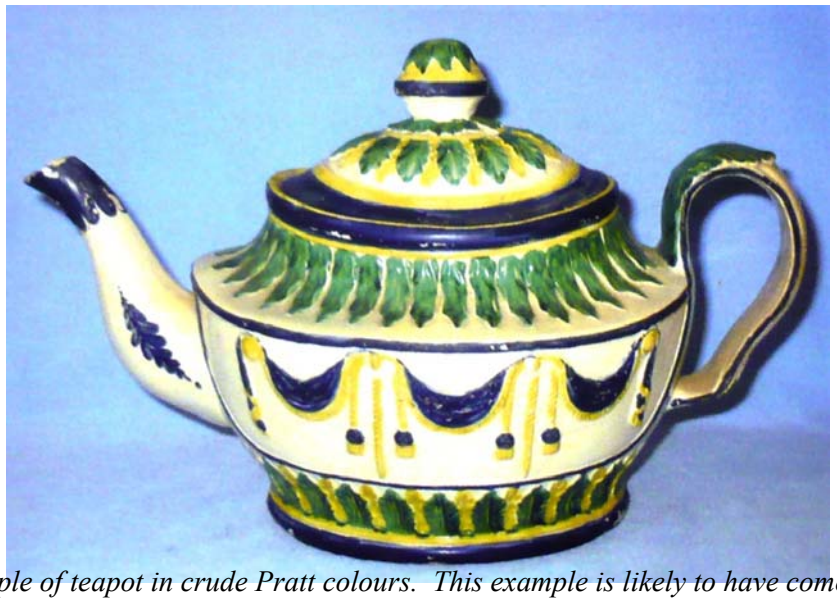

Plate 13: Example of teapot in crude Pratt colours. This example is likely to have come from the same mould as SF001

Godden in his *Encyclopaedia of British Porcelain Manufacturers* states that there is a possible link between marked Mayer (Elijah Mayer c. 1784 – 1834) basalt wares and a cane ware teapot in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the teapot illustrated by Berthould & Maskell.[3]

The tea set which the sugar bowl came from would definitely have been used by the upper middle classes and sherds of basalt are not that common from Scottish excavations on sites of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

7. Summary and discussion

The archaeological results from the evaluation at Douglas Coalyard, on the whole proved to be negative, the investigation revealing no evidence for occupation before the later 18th century. WoSAS had raised the possibility that the medieval settlement of Douglas, centred further to the N of the evaluation site in the vicinity of the church ruin, might have extended southwards along the Main Street to the area of the present site. Early cartographic sources remained inconclusive though Roy's map of the mid 18th century does show settlement in the vicinity of the development area at that time. An assessment of the Ordnance Survey maps from 1860 to the present day indicated that pockets of undisturbed ground likely survived in the area of the site, possibly containing undisturbed evidence of medieval occupation. However the majority of the trenches across the site proved to be archaeologically sterile and no evidence was revealed for medieval occupation.

Trenches 2 and 4 both confirmed the existence of the perimeter wall {*2007*/*4007*} of the walled garden associated with the Inn to the W and visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The age of this wall is unknown, suffice to say it was in place c.1860 when surveyed by the Ordnance Survey. In Trench 2 the wall showed that it had been constructed with re-used stones, but this is not unusual and to speculate where these originated is counter-productive. The wall should have continued into Trench 3, but analysis of this Trench showed that the remains had been robbed from this area, leaving evidence of a 'robber trench'.

[3]Godden, G. 1988 Encyclopaedia of British Porcelain manufacturers, Barrie and Jenkins, 520

The survival of wall {*4007*} in Trench 4 is limited to one course of stones, whilst a short distance N and E, {*2007*} survives in Trench 2 to two and even three courses. This indicates landscaping may have altered the natural topography with the original ground surface perhaps sloping both N and E from the area of Trench 4. Indeed the houses to the N and E of the site lie significantly lower than the ground surface in the compound.

The artefacts uncovered were of limited archaeological interest, but it is interesting to note the locations from which they were recovered. A large volume of ceramics and glass fragments were removed from Trenches 1, 2 and to a lesser extent 4. A representative sample of these were brought off site for assessment and subsequently discarded, but all finds were recovered from N or W of the boundary wall discussed above. It can thus be assumed that these constitute domestic detritus dumped against the wall or in the pocket of land to the N, whilst many of the alcohol bottles recovered may have been deposited from the walled garden of the Inn itself.

Despite the poor quality of the artefacts recovered, one small assemblage of sherds stands out as being of particular note. The six sherds of black basalt ware are rare from an excavated Scottish context and required subsequent specialist analysis. Such an object would have been used by the upper middle classes and is unlikely to have been related to the Inn to the W.

8. Mitigation and recommendations

The archaeological evaluation at Douglas Coalyard revealed no archaeological features of note and no artefacts pre-dating the late 18th century/early19th century. Use of the site in an industrial and commercial context may have removed any evidence of earlier occupation on site, but the lack of any residual medieval evidence makes this unlikely.

It is thus recommended that no further archaeological mitigation is required on the site of Douglas Coalyard. The black basalt ware has been analysed by a specialist and it is not felt that any further study is required.

9. Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned for this project by Douglas and Angus Estates, and the engineering work was undertaken on the ground by Frank Sword and Sons Ltd. Both organisations deserve recognition for their committed approach and understanding to the archaeological presence.

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WoSAS 2011, Letter 03/02/11, Reference: 7/3/11/Cons 23771

www.nls.co.uk

www.rchams.gov.uk

Abbreviations

OS	Ordnance Survey
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service

Appendix A Context Register; Douglas Coalyard – Archaeological Evaluation

Context	*Trench*	*Type*	*Date*	*Initial*	*Description*	*Comments*
1001	1	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Thin spread of tarmac and loose stone bedding. Depth: <0.22m	Modern ground surface.
1002	1	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact band of mid brown re-deposited natural. Depth: c.0.05m	Concentrated in N end of Trench 1 and peters out after c.12m N-S.
1003	1	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact band of rich, black brown industrial contaminated silt with charcoal flecks. Depth: <0.05m	Concentrated in centre of Trench 1. Old ground surface.
1004	1	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Soft to moderately compact mid to dark black brown loam abundant in small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: c.0.45m	Rich in 19th and possibly 18th century glass and ceramic.
1005	1	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to light brown gravel sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones.	Undisturbed natural subsoil.
1006	1	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Thin spread of firm black tarmac. Depth: 0.03m	
1007	1	Deposit/ Fill	18/07/11	RC	Very firmly compact demolition rubble of yellow brown lime mortar alongside abundant angular and fractured small to medium, predominantly yellow sandstones. Depth: 0.28m	To the E this initially appeared to have a face, but due to the rough unbonded nature of the deposit, this is more likely to be a rubble deposit built against [1008].
1008	1	Cut	18/07/11	RC	Cut for (1007).	Not really visible as a cut, but the nature of deposit (1007) indicates this deposit was placed and packed within a cut.
1009	1	Fill	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mottled loam. Fill of [1010].	
1010	1	Cut	18/07/11	RC	Cut for drainpipe and (1009).	Cut for large salt-glazed, stoneware drainage pipe.
2001	2	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Thin layer of tarmac with loose stone bedding. Depth: 0.25-0.18m	Same as (1001).
2002	2	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact band of mid brown gravel sand - re-deposited natural. Depth: 0.05m	Visible from 4.80m to 9.80m N-S.
2003	2	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact band of rich, black brown industrial contaminated silt with charcoal flecks. Depth: <0.05m	Likely same as (1003). Continues across trench NE-SW until [2009].

2004	2	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Soft to moderately compact mid to dark black brown loam abundant in small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Depth: <0.35m	Likely same as (1004).
2005	2	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to light brown gravel sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones.	As (1005). Undisturbed natural subsoil.
2006	2	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Very firmly compact demolition rubble of yellow brown lime mortar alongside abundant angular and fractured small to medium, predominantly yellow sandstones. Depth: c.0.30m	Likely same as (1007). Abutting {2007}.
2007	2	Structure	18/07/11	RC	W-E aligned wall foundation of roughly rectangular blocks bonded with creamy white lime mortar and with smaller stones filling the gaps. Extension of Trench 2 W, revealed the return running S in alignment with {4007}. Stones are tooled to varying degrees. Dimensions: >3m W-E by 0.46m N-S Depth: 0.41m	Likely same as {4007}. Shape and cut of one stone in particular indicates the stones may be re-used. Probable boundary wall of the walled garden associated with the Inn and recorded in the 1860 1st edition OS map.
2008	2	Fill	18/07/11	RC	Grubby mixture of mid dark brown loam and mid brown gravelly sand. Dimensions: 0.97m wide oblique in section. Depth: 0.60m	Truncation of {2007] at edge of Trench 2 and existence of [3004] in Trench 3, indicates the existence of [2009] and (2008). Not very clear in section.
2009	2	Cut	18/07/11	RC	Cut for (2008).	Cut for 'robber trench'.
2010	2	Structure	18/07/11	RC	N-S aligned linear wall of lime mortar bonded rubble stone abutting {2007}. Width 0.41m	Wall abutting {2007} in all likelihood to form a small structure in the corner of {2007}.
3001	3	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Loose gravel and hardcore. Depth: 0.20m	Modern ground surface.
3002	3	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Assorted and mixed deposits of dark black brown, industrial gritty silts and gravels. Depth: c. 0.17m	
3003	3	Fill	18/07/11	RC	Fill of [3004]. Moderately compact mottled mid to dark brown loam with occasional flecks of charcoal. Width: 1.05m Depth: 0.44m	

3004	3	Cut	18/07/11	RC	Cut for (3003). Roughly ENE-WSW orientated cut aligned with {2007} in Trench 2 and {4007} in Trench 4.	Likely a 'robber trench' explaining the absence of the wall foundation. The cut is difficult to ascertain and the lack of building debris and mortar problematic, but this seems the most likely explanation in conjunction with the truncation of {2007}.
3005	3	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Thin deposit of gritty creamy lime mortar. Depth: 0.02m	Cut by [3004].
3006	3	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to dark brown loam with frequent small, rounded stone inclusions. Depth: c.0.30m	Likely as (1004).
3007	3	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to light brown gravel sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones.	As (1005). Undisturbed natural subsoil.
4001	4	Deposit	18/07/11	RC/KM	Mixed loose soil and stone.	Modern ground surface.
4002	4	Deposit	18/07/11	RC/KM	Firmly compact mix of rubblestone including numerous larger blocks from a demolished sandstone wall.	Road bottoming. As (2006) and possibly(1007).
4003	4	Cut	18/07/11	RC/KM	Filled by (4004). Wide sloping sides, shallow cut down to just above natural.	Cut for boundary wall {4007}.
4004	4	Fill	18/07/11	RC/KM	Fill of [4003]. c.100% crushed blond sandstone.	
4005	4	Cut	18/07/11	RC/KM	Cut for (4006).	Probable re-cut for possible replacement wall {4007}. Cuts (4004).
4006	4	Fill	18/07/11	RC/KM	Dirty mix of mid brown soil abutting wall {4007}.	Includes numerous fragments of 19th century ceramic and glass.
4007	4	Structure	18/07/11	RC/KM	Rubble stone wall, lime bonded with fairly creamy soft lime mortar. Surviving to one course.	Same as {2007}.
4008	4	Deposit	18/07/11	RC/KM	Moderately compact orange brown gravel sand.	Same as (1005). Undisturbed natural subsoil.
4009	4	Deposit	18/07/11	RC/KM	Moderately compact mid brown loam with occasional stone inclusions.	Likely same as (1004).
5001	5	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Thin layer of tarmac. Depth: c.0.03-0.05m	Modern ground surface.
5002	5	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Build up of red hardcore and rubble consisting mainly of small to medium irregular stones. Depth: 0.30m	Modern levelling material.
5003	5	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Firmly compact mid grey gravels and hardcore.	Old surface.

5004	5	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to light brown gravel sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones.	Undisturbed natural subsoil.
5005	5	Fill	18/07/11	RC	Fill of [5006]. Unused plastic water pipe with mixed deposit.	Modern service.
5006	5	Cut	18/07/11	RC	Filled by (5005). W-E linear cut with gradual sides and concave base.	Modern service.
5007	5	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey silt located beneath (5003). Depth: 0.17m at deepest point.	Dumped deposit smelling strongly of diesel. Has discoloured underlying (5004) through seepage.
6001	6	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	A number of layers of black tarmac. Depth: c.0.23m	Modern ground surface.
6002	6	Deposit/ Fill	18/07/11	RC	Build up of red hardcore and rubble consisting mainly of small to medium irregular stones. Depth: 0.21-0.69m N-S	Same as (5002). Modern levelling material.
6003	6	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately to firmly compact black brown grubby silt. Depth: 0.14m	Possible earlier ground surface. Does not continue along whole trench and may be cut/terraced by (6002).
6004	6	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam with occasional rounded stones. Depth: 0.13m	Old topsoil deposit/ground surface.
6005	6	Fill	18/07/11	RC	Fill of [6006]. Unused plastic water pipe with mixed deposit.	Same as (5005). Modern service.
6006	6	Cut	18/07/11	RC	Filled by (6005). W-E linear cut with gradual sides and concave base.	Same as [5005]. Modern service.
6007	6	Cut	18/07/11	RC	Likely cut for terracing/levelling prior to (6002).	Terracing event.
6008	6	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to light brown gravel sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones.	As (1005). Undisturbed natural subsoil.
7001	7	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	A number of layers of black tarmac and degraded concrete with protruding vegetation. Depth: c.0.20m	Same as (6001). Modern ground surface.
7002	7	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Build up of red hardcore and rubble consisting mainly of small to medium irregular stones. Depth: c.0.10-1.10m N-S	Same as (5002). Modern levelling material.
7003	7	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately to firmly compact black brown grubby silt – slightly gritty. Depth: <0.30m	Likely same as (6003). Possible early ground surface.

7004	7	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderate to firmly compact blackbrown loam with occasional rounded stones. Depth: c.0.20m	Likely same as (6004). Old topsoil deposit/ground surface.
7005	7	Fill	18/07/11	RC	Fill of [7006]. Unused plastic water pipe with mixed deposit.	Same as (5005). Modern service.
7006	7	Cut	18/07/11	RC	Filled by (7005). W-E linear cut with gradual sides and concave base.	Same as [5005]. Modern service.
7007	7	Cut	18/07/11	RC	Likely cut for terracing/levelling prior to (7002).	Terracing event.
7008	7	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to light brown gravel sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones.	As (1005). Undisturbed natural subsoil.
8001	8	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Solid concrete surface. Depth: 0.18m	Modern ground surface.
8002	8	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Loosely compact mixed gravel and abundant small stones. Depth: 0.23m	Bedding for (8001).
8003	8	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Thin skim of grey concrete. Depth: 0.03m	Earlier ground surface.
8004	8	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Richly coloured red compact surface of brick dust directly atop and within a firm black gritty industrial deposit. Depth: c.0.20m	
8005	8	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact dark grey brown loam with occasional charcoal flecks. Depth: c.0.45m	
8006	8	Deposit	18/07/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to light brown gravel sand abundant in small to medium rounded stones.	As (1005). Undisturbed natural subsoil.

Appendix B Photographic Register; Douglas Coalyard – Archaeological Evaluation

Digital:

Shot Num.	*Taken from*	*Trench*	*Contexts*	*Description*	*Date*	*Initials*
001	ENE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	14/07/11	KM
002	SE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	14/07/11	KM
003	WSW	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	14/07/11	KM
004	NNW	-	-	Pre-excavation shot	14/07/11	KM
005	S	6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing SW facing section	14/07/11	KM
006	S	6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing SW facing section	14/07/11	KM
007	SE	6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	14/07/11	KM
008	S	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7 showing SW facing section	14/07/11	KM
009	SE	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	14/07/11	KM
010	SSE	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7 – NW end	14/07/11	KM

011	SSE	6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 – NW end	14/07/11	KM
012	ESE	4	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	14/07/11	KM
013	SSW	4	{4007}	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {4007}	14/07/11	KM
014	NW	3	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	14/07/11	KM
015	NW	-	-	Mid-excavation shot - General view of site	14/07/11	KM
016	SE	6	-	Working shot – Trench 6	14/07/11	KM
017	NE	1	-	Working shot – Opening Trench 1	15/07/11	RC
018	NE	6	-	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6	15/07/11	RC
019	S	6	[6007]	S facing section of Trench 6 showing cut [6007]	15/07/11	RC
020	NE	7	-	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7	15/07/11	RC
021	S	7	-	S facing section of Trench 7	15/07/11	RC
022	WNW	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7 – oblique view of SW end	15/07/11	RC
023	NE	1	(1006), (1007)	Mid-excavation view of SW end of Trench 1 showing tarmac surface (1006) atop rubble spread (1007)	15/07/11	RC
024	ENE	1	(1006), (1007)	Mid-excavation view of SW end of Trench 1 showing tarmac surface (1006) atop rubble spread (1007)	15/07/11	RC
025	SW	1	(1006), (1007)	Mid-excavation view of SW end of Trench 1 showing tarmac surface (1006) atop rubble spread (1007)	15/07/11	RC
026	SE	4	-	Working shot – Trench 4	15/07/11	RC
027	WNW	4	-	Working shot – Trench 4	15/07/11	RC
028	NW	4	-	Working shot – Trench 4	15/07/11	RC
029	NE	1	(1006)	Working shot – Breaking and lifting surface (1006)	15/07/11	RC
030	NE	1	(1006), (1007)	Working shot – Removal of (1006) and (1007)	15/07/11	RC
031	S	4	{4007}	Post-excavation shot – view of {4007}	15/07/11	KM
032	S	4	{4007}	Post-excavation shot – view of {4007}	15/07/11	KM
033	S	4	{4007}	Post-excavation shot – view of {4007}	15/07/11	KM
034	S	4	{4007}	Post-excavation shot – view of {4007}	15/07/11	KM
035	S	4	{4007}	Post-excavation shot – view of {4007}	15/07/11	KM
036	SW	4	[4003/4004), [4005/4006), {4007}	Post-excavation shot – View of (4004), (4006) and {4007} - Detail	15/07/11	KM
037	S	4	{4007}	S facing elevation of {4007}	15/07/11	KM
038	SE	4	(4002), {4007}	Post-excavation shot – View of (4002) and {4007} - Detail	15/07/11	KM
039	SE	4	(4002), {4007}	Post-excavation shot – View of (4002) and {4007}	15/07/11	KM
040	NE	2	-	Working shot – Trench 2	15/07/11	RC
041	S	8	-	Pre-excavation shot for Trench 8 showing evidence of earlier Trial pits	15/07/11	RC
042	SW	8	-	Pre-excavation shot for Trench 8 showing evidence of earlier Trial Pits	15/07/11	RC
043	WNW	-	-	General show showing evidence of earlier Trial Pits	15/07/11	RC
044	NE	4	-	Working shot of Trench 4	15/07/11	RC
045	NE	2	-	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	15/07/11	RC
046	SE	2	-	SE facing section of Trench 2	15/07/11	RC
047	SW	8	-	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	15/07/11	RC
048	SE	8	-	SE facing elevation of Trench 8	15/07/11	RC
049	SE	8	-	SE facing elevation of Trench 8	15/07/11	RC
050	N	2	{2007}	N facing elevation of {2007}	15/07/11	RC
051	N	2	{2007}	N facing elevation of {2007}	15/07/11	RC

052	NE	2	{2007}	Post-excavation plan of {2007}	15/07/11	RC
053	NW	5	-	Working shot – Excavation of Trench 5	18/07/11	RC
054	NE	5	-	NE facing section of Trench 5	18/07/11	RC
055	NW	5	-	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5	18/07/11	RC
056	SW	3	-	SW facing section of Trench 3	18/07/11	RC
057	SW	3	-	SW facing section of Trench 3	18/07/11	RC
058	SE	1	(1007), [1008]	Post-excavation view of (1007/1008]	18/07/11	RC
059	NW	1	(1007)	NW facing section of Trench 1 showing (1007)	18/07/11	RC
060	SW	1	(1007), [1008]	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	18/07/11	RC
061	E	1	(1007), [1008]	E facing elevation of (1007) showing rough face as built up against [1008]	18/07/11	RC
062	NE	1	(1007), [1008]	E facing elevation of (1007) showing rough face as built up against [1008] - Detail	18/07/11	RC
063	-	1	-	Selection of glass artefacts recovered from (1004) – Note retained	18/07/11	RC
064	-	1	-	Selection of glass artefacts recovered from (1004) – Note retained	18/07/11	RC
065	NE	2	{2007}	Post-excavation plan of {2007}	15/07/11	RC
066	NE	2	{2007}	Post-excavation plan of {2007}	15/07/11	RC
067	S	2	{2007}, {2010}	Junction between {2007} and {2010} - Waterlogged	18/07/11	RC
068	E	2	{2007}, {2010}	Junction between {2007} and {2010} - Waterlogged	18/07/11	RC
069	S	2	{2007}	Corner of {2007}	18/07/11	RC
070	N	2	{2007}	Detail of tooling and possible re-used stone within {2007}	18/07/11	RC
071	ENE	2	{2007}	Oblique view of {2007}	18/07/11	RC
072	N	2	{2007}, (2008), [2009]	Cut [2009] through {2007} - Detail	18/07/11	RC
073	NW	-	-	Post-excavation shot – post-reinstatement	18/07/11	RC
074	N	-	-	Post-excavation shot – post-reinstatement	18/07/11	RC

Appendix C Drawings Register; Douglas Coalyard – Archaeological Evaluation

Dwg No.	***Type***	***Scale***	***Description***	***Date***	***Initial***
001	Plan	1:20	Plan of {4007} – Trench 4	17/07/11	KM
002	Section	1:20	S facing section of Trench 4 and {4007}	17/07/11	KM
003	Plan	1:20	Plan of {2007} – Trench 2	18/07/11	RC
004	Elevation	1:10	S facing elevation of {2007} – Trench 2	18/07/11	RC

Appendix D Finds Register; Douglas Coalyard – Archaeological Evaluation

Number	*Context*	*Quantity*	*Material*	*Description*	*Comments*	*Date*	*Initials*
001	2004	6	Ceramic	6 sherds of black basalt ware	Two handles and rim fragments from a sugar dish	15/07/11	RC

Appendix E Photograph Thumbnails; Douglas Coalyard – Archaeological Evaluation


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(032).JPG


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Appendix F Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry; Douglas Coalyard – Archaeological Evaluation

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Douglas Coalyard
PROJECT CODE:	AA 1943
PARISH:	Douglas
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Ceramic - black basalt ware
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 283552 630703
START DATE (this season)	14/07/2011
END DATE (this season)	18/07/2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Addyman Archaeology completed an evaluation in relation to the proposed development of an irregular shaped compound within the village of Douglas. Cartographic research demonstrated the site to have sat on the fringes of the medieval town and showed areas of the compound to have survived intrusive development since the production of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It was hoped these areas would house pockets of medieval survival. The archaeological evaluation resulted in the opening of 8 specifically placed linear trenches totalling 6.07% of the total area to be developed. No significant archaeological features were encountered across the area proposed for development, although recovery of six sherds of black basalt ware dating to c.1800 were of particular note.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	-
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Douglas and Angus Estates
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Simpson & Brown/Addyman Archaeology St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	rosscameron@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR.

Appendix G Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation of archaeological potential

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contacted by Mark Richardson of Ristol Ltd. on behalf of Douglas and Angus Estates to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to the development of the Douglas Coalyard, Douglas, South Lanarkshire. Through planning application CL/11/0030, the Estate intend to erect four retail units, three single storey dwellings and a car park, in order to support ongoing economic and social regeneration projects for the benefit of the community.

The archaeological investigation is a condition of the planning consent and states that development cannot not begin,

> *'until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation* (WSI) *which has been submitted by the applicant, agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, and approved by the Planning Authority.'*
>
> (Condition 2)

The WSI will outline the reasons for the archaeological sensitivity, the methodology involved and the reporting requirements arising from the project. These requirements may also involve a mitigation strategy regarding the development and any future works to assess, preserve, or excavate the archaeology.

*ii. The Site – Location, Topography and Geology (*reproduced in main report)*

*iii. Brief Historical Summary (*reproduced in main report)*

iv. Timescales

The evaluation works on site are expected to be completed by mid July 2011, with the submission of the draft report to the client and planning authorities scheduled for the end of July.

2. Scope of proposed works – Written Scheme of Investigation

i. Evaluation on site

The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site in order to meet the requirements of Condition 2 of the planning consent CL/11/0030. An evaluation generally forms the first stage of an archaeological investigation, the results of which will be used to decide whether further archaeological mitigation is required. In practice, this requires a number of trenches to be opened in a disciplined and organised manner across the site, gaining good spatial coverage in order to assess potential archaeological survival (Figure 6). The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by Addyman Archaeology will allow West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further, or not. The evaluation therefore investigates only a certain percentage of the development area. Fot Douglas Coalyard this was not stipulated by WoSAS due to the constricted

nature of the site, with the emphasis instead placed upon gaining good spatial coverage, targeting those areas where archaeology is likely to have survived. Typically such evaluations will investigate between 5-10% of a site and, in for Douglas Coalyard such a degree of coverage will be expected as a minimum. The trench plan as proposed will account for 7.37% of the total, assuming the use of a 1.2m wide bucket.

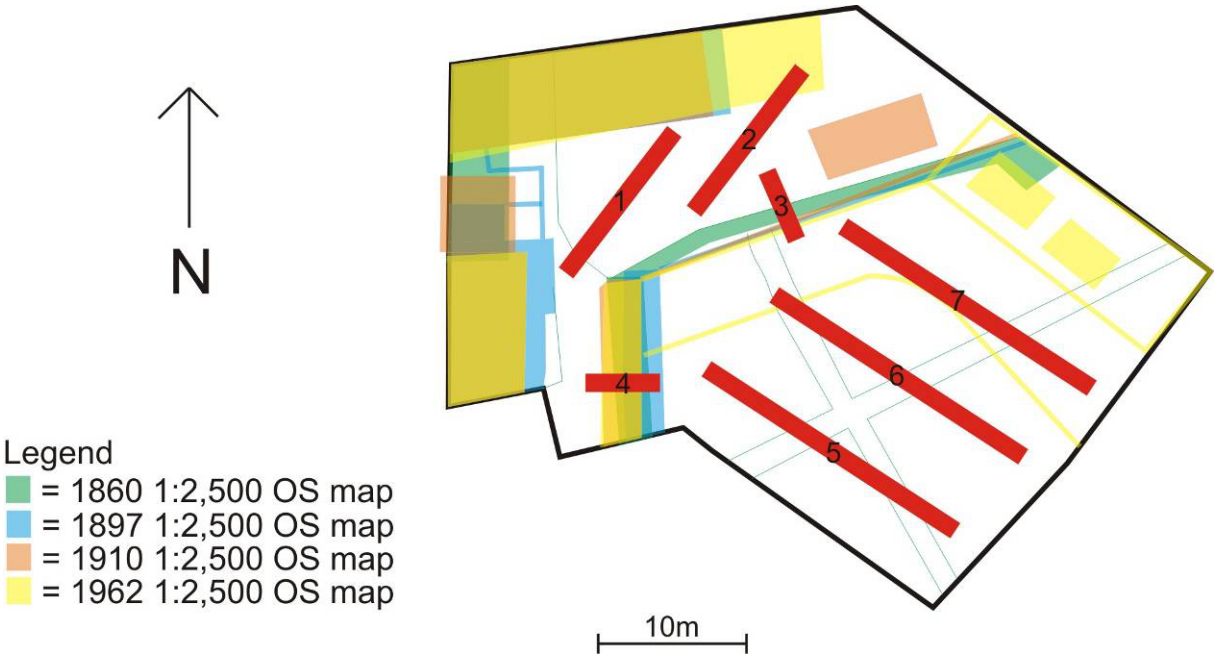

Figure 6: Proposed trench location plan (trenches marked in red)

The Trench plan (Figure 6) is to serve as a guide for the placement of trenches. It is designed to be flexible and can be altered dependant upon conditions upon the ground, but will aim to cover those areas where the cartographic research has shown there to be no known archaeological interference post-1858. Trenches 3 and 4 are specifically placed to target the features recorded on the earliest map of the plot, assessing their age and character.

The evaluation will involve mechanical stripping of the upper deposits with a toothless ditching bucket, in the form of targeted linear trenches of 1.2m width (the width of the bucket of the mechanical excavator), and thereafter hand-excavation of sampled archaeological deposits and features. As the site is roughly surfaced by concrete and tarmac, it is expected that initial groundbreaking will be undertaken either by a toothed bucket, or a mechanical pecking device. The trenching will be undertaken by a contractor, who will also be responsible for the backfilling of stripped areas. This mechanical excavation work will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist until natural subsoil is encountered or until archaeological features are revealed.

In the event of potentially significant archaeological remains being revealed during the removal of this material, the reduction of the ground level would be taken over by the archaeological team and all material and features encountered will be recorded and investigated/sampled as appropriate and as per Addyman Archaeology and Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*) recording standards.

The identification of archaeologically significant material *in situ* during monitoring may result in formal archaeological excavations, or a reassessment of the development to allow preservation *in situ*.

This cannot be part of the present proposal but would have to be costed separately if required, and as a result of negotiation with WoSAS. This will be coordinated closely with WoSAS and the client.

ii. Trench survey

The location of the trenches on site will be recorded in relation to features and site boundaries as marked on the current OS map. A plan showing the trench location will be appended to the formal report.

iii. Staffing

The project will be run by one of Addyman Archaeology's experienced archaeologists in the role of site director supplemented by another fully qualified member of staff performing the role of site assistant - cleaning, recording and excavating as required.

iv. Reporting, mitigation strategy, post-excavation and publication project design

The results of the evaluation and the survey drawing will be presented in a formal data structure report (DSR). This will be used to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, to be agreed with the WoSAS. No further work can commence on site until this is agreed.

a) Data Structure Report

The formal report is to include:

- National Grid Reference and formal address
- Note of any statutory and non-statutory designations
- Date of record, names of recorders, archive location
- Location plan
- Detailed description of findings per trench/trench area
- Summary statement of results
- Recommendation for mitigation

Addyman Archaeology intend to complete the report by the end of July 2011 in order to comply with the project timescale. The conclusions and recommendations will then have to be approved by WoSAS prior to any further ground-breaking development commencing on site.

b) Mitigation Strategy

Given the location of the site on the fringes of the medieval village of Douglas, it is possible that some archaeological features may be encountered. In these circumstances, some degree of archaeological mitigation would be necessary, and required by WoSAS. In the event that a limited amount of significant archaeological finds are made, a small provision of contingency within this proposal will permit sample excavation, specialists' analysis and publication in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES) as part of this evaluation stage.

However, in the event significant archaeology is encountered, further excavation to more fully define, understand and sample the features encountered at the evaluation stage may become necessary. Full excavation can also lead to a post-excavation requirement – processing of finds, environmental samples etc. associated with specialist analysis and the requirement for formal publication.

The mitigation strategy will indicate the required archaeological response to the development impact. The nature of the archaeological remains that are encountered during the evaluation phase will define

the strategy to mitigate this development impact. Recommendations will be made on how to preserve and study the recovered archaeology, either *in situ* or by preservation through recording - usually formal archaeological excavation, analysis and publication. These recommendations will have to be approved by WoSAS and are not covered by this proposal. Any further archaeological presence on site after the evaluation will be costed separately and the liability for these will fall to the developer.

If considerable archaeological finds are recovered in the evaluation these have to be adequately analysed, reported and publicised as part of the mitigation strategy presented with the DSR. A post-excavation and publication project design (PEPD) will have to be submitted for this. The mitigation strategy and the PEPD will indicate additional costs required to mitigate the archaeological findings.

c) Post-excavation analysis and publication project design

If significant archaeological remains are recovered during the evaluation phase these may require preservation through recording in the form of specialists' analysis and publication. The contingency within the present proposal would cover analysis and publication of limited archaeological finds. A summary of these limited findings will be presented in a small article for 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' (DES), published by Archaeology Scotland. The submission date is by mid-November of the year in which the work was completed (final report stage). An OASIS record will also be completed to report relevant information to the local authority archaeology Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record (SMR/HER) community and to the database and archives of the RCAHMS.

In the event of the recovery of significant archaeological remains, a full post-excavation analysis and formal academic publication may also be required. For this a post-excavation and publication project design (PEPD) together with the report and the mitigation strategy will be submitted, both to the client and for approval to WoSAS. Although not yet quantifiable the post-excavation analysis and publication of any findings from the evaluation phase may also be a requirement by WoSAS as part of this evaluation phase. If significant archaeological remains are encountered and require formal excavation, specialists' analysis and academic publication the costs for archaeological mitigation may become substantial.

3. Bibliography

MacGibbon, T and Ross D., 1887 *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland from the earliest Christian times to the seventeenth century*

WoSAS 2011, Letter 03/02/11, Reference: 7/3/11/Cons 23771

www.rcahms.gov.uk

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Addyman Archaeology, 05 July 2011