

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Cross Keys, Eaglesham
Data Structure Report
Project 3338**

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Cross Keys, Eaglesham

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Carlo Citti

NGR: NS 257315 651884

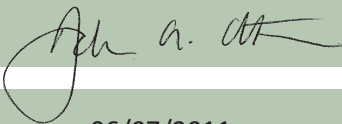
Project Number: 3338

Project Manager: John Atkinson

Report by: Warren Bailie

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Approved by:


06/07/2011

Date:

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

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Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Location, Topography and Geology	5
Archaeological Background	5
Aims and Objectives	6
Methodology	6
Results	6
Discussion	7
Recommendations	7
Acknowledgements	7
Appendices	9
Appendix A: References	9
Appendix B: Trench Summaries	9
Appendix C: List of Contexts	11
Appendix D: List of Photographs	11
Appendix E: Selection of Photographs from evaluation	12
Appendix F: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry	13
Appendix G: Written Scheme Of Investigation	14

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
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List of Plates

Plate 1: Trench 1 stratigraphy from North East	12
Plate 2: Trench 2 stratigraphy from South East	12
Plate 3: Trench 3 stratigraphy from South West	12
Plate 4: Trench 6 general view from East	12

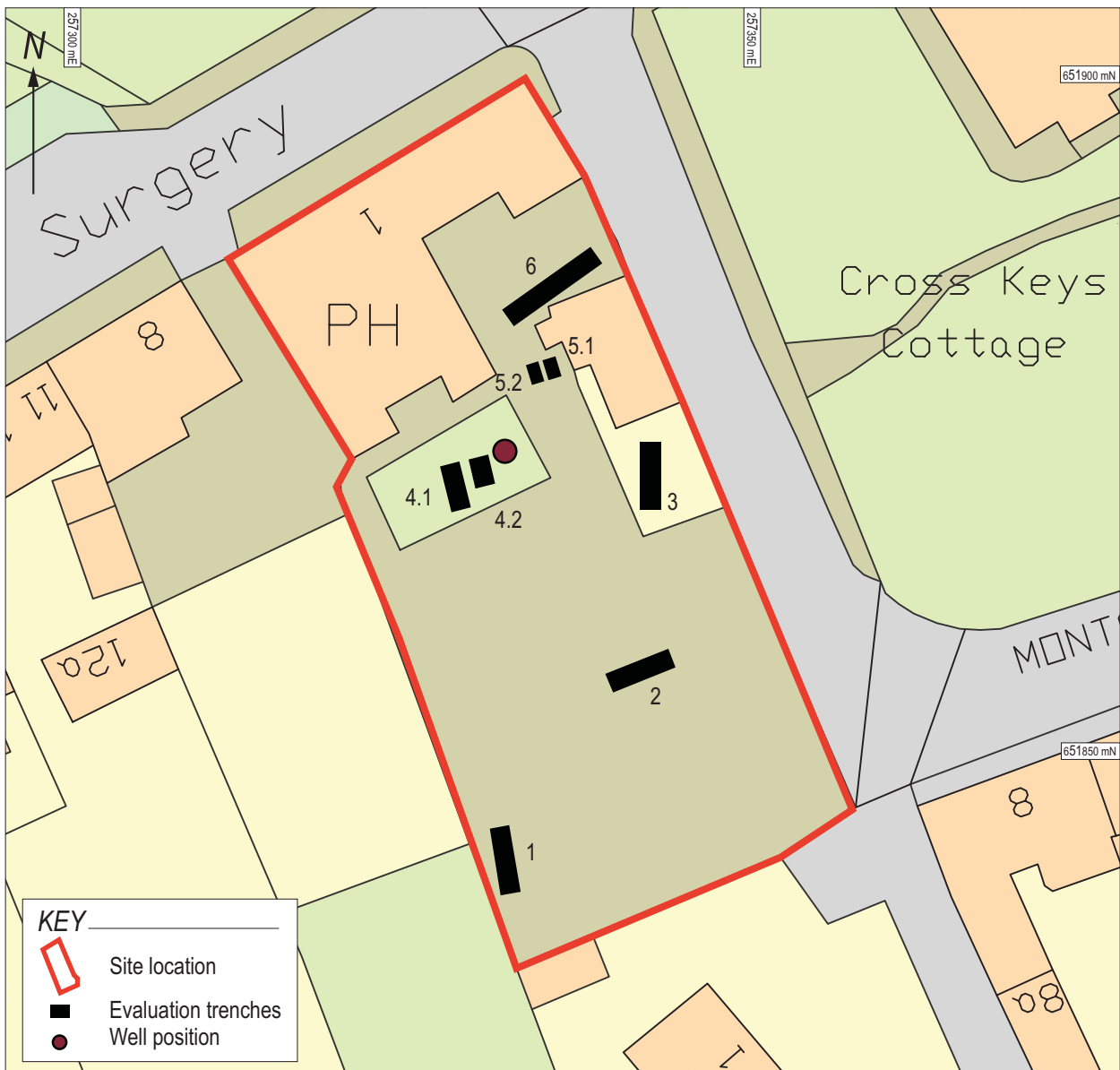
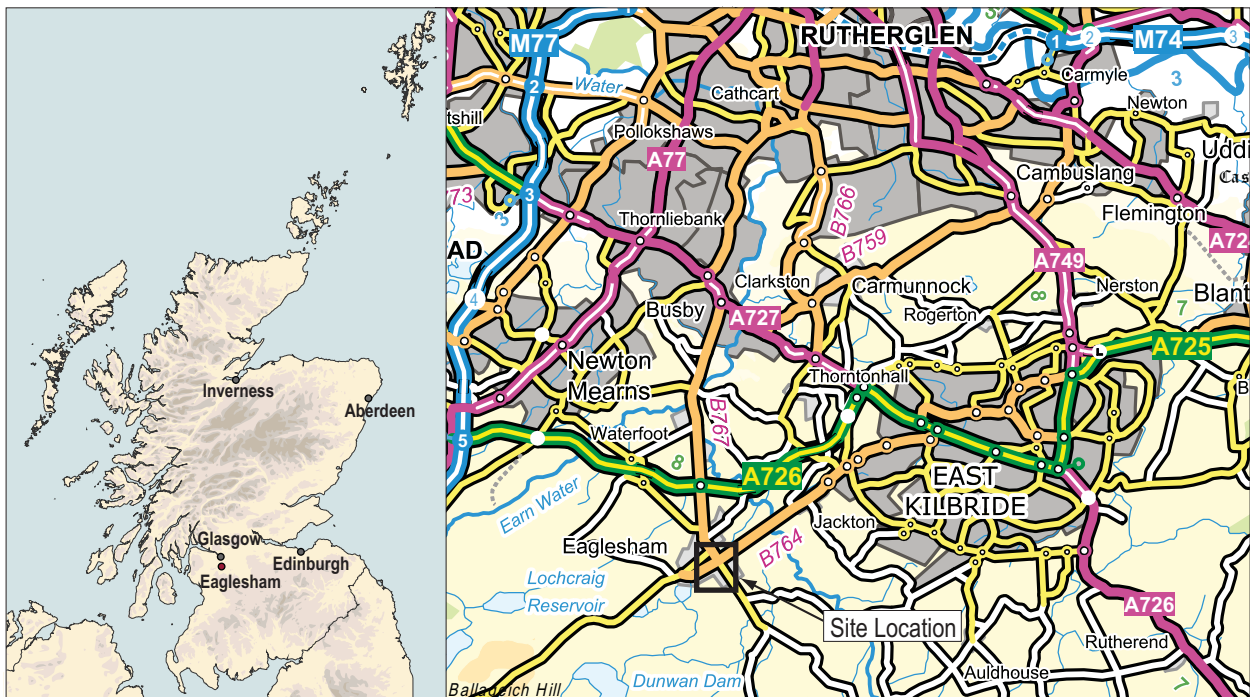


Figure 1:
Site location.

0 20 m

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited., on behalf of Carlo Citti, on an area proposed for development. The proposed development includes the part demolition, alteration, extension, renovation and change of use of a public house and restaurant at the Cross Keys in Eaglesham to form three dwelling houses; alterations, renovation and extension to Cross Keys cottage (Planning Application reference number: 2011/0167/TP). The trial trench evaluation involved the machine excavation of a total of eight 1.5m wide trenches totalling 30.6m in length, meaning that a total of 45.9m² was investigated. This evaluation was carried out in accordance with the previously submitted Written Scheme of Investigation (Atkinson, 2011). No significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The work was undertaken on 31st May 2011 under the direction of Warren Bailie.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited. on behalf of Carlo Citti on the site proposed for development at Cross Keys, Eaglesham. During the course of the evaluation a total of 45.9 m² of trenching was undertaken, spread over eight individual trenches arranged in an appropriate pattern to best evaluate the archaeological potential of the site.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site of the proposed development is located at 1 Montgomery Street, Eaglesham and within its backland plot, which demarcates the south western side of Montgomery Square. This site is located at NS 257315 651884 and is situated at approximately 161m AOD. Montgomery Square encloses the 12th century churchyard within the village. The development includes the alteration and renovation of the properties currently located within the plot and landscaping of the former car park associated with the public house and restaurant. The development plot is broadly rectangular in shape and is aligned north-west to south-east. Topographically the south-east half of the site is flat and elevated above the adjacent Montgomery Square, whilst the north-western portion of the site lies up to 2m below this and is defined by a substantial retaining wall. (Figure 1).
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology consists of Devensian till and the solid geology consists of ClydPlateau Volcanic Formation Olivine-macrophyrlic Basalt (British Geological Survey accessed June 2011).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Assessment of the cultural heritage resources of the development area indicates that the village is a conservation area and that two properties within the development plot are B listed buildings: Cross Keys Inn and Cross Keys Cottage (HB 5266). No known archaeological sites or features have been discovered within the development area itself. However there are indications within the general area of medieval settlement and religious activity in the form of a motte and the earliest chapel within the village located to the north-east of the development and probably dating to the mid-12th century (WoSAS Pin 8457). The patronage of the Eglington family from this early date continued throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and culminated in the remodelling of the village around 1770 and the building of the new parish church in 1788 adjacent to the development plot (HB 5265). Although no individual structures within the village are deemed to be of A-list quality, taken together the model village is seen as worthy of A listed status.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the development site under targeted archaeological evaluation conditions,
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits;
- excavate and record any significant archaeological remains should they be encountered;
- conduct further mitigation works in the event that significant remains cannot be preserved *in situ*;
- undertake funded post-excavation analysis and publication of the results on the archaeological works should they be warranted.

Methodology

- 6.1 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical JCB excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The layers were removed in linear trenches to the surface of the natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the development area crossing areas of topographic change and areas between the existing buildings (Figure 1).
- 6.2 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. Trenches were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a sub-metre DGPS- Magellan Mobile-mapper CX sub-metre device. Weather conditions for the evaluation were dry, breezy and bright.

Results

- 7.1 There were eight evaluation trenches excavated, totalling 45.9 m² (Figure 1), the following text should be read in conjunction with the full trench descriptions in Appendix B and the context descriptions presented in Appendix C.
- 7.2 The trenches in each case were excavated in spits until undisturbed subsoil was reached. The trenches varied widely in depth from 0.2m (Trench 6) to 2.0m (Trenches 1 and 2). No archaeological deposits were found during the excavation of any of the eight evaluation trenches. The only subsoil cut features encountered were channels for power cables in Trenches 5.1, 5.2 and 6, and three relatively modern drainage features also in Trench 6. These drains led from the dwelling on the north-east of the development, opposite the entrance to the parish church. All of the drains had ceramic pipes, one of orange unglazed ceramic square section pipe of 0.1m, one of orange unglazed ceramic drain of 0.15m diameter and one of light brown glazed ceramic of 0.15m diameter. All of the drains are likely to post-date the original buildings' date of the late 18th Century.
- 7.3 In general topsoil was minimal across the site and only existed in locales where turf or trees were retained. The ground surface in the northern and southern parts of the site was predominantly thin tarmac with the exception of the positions of Trenches 4.1 and 4.2 (Figure 1) where a layer of thin turf was present. There were a number of layers of build up material across the site, with more notable depths in the south of the development. The build up material consisted of gravels and rounded stones, with the material closer to the surface compacted to a greater degree. One sherd of transfer printed, probable late 19th Century pottery was retrieved from one of the lower layers of build up (005) in Trench 2. This may be indicative of the time at which the ground build up took place. There is also the possibility that it was imported with the build up material.

- 7.4 The positions of Trenches 4 and 5 had to be altered from the position suggested in the WSI due to access restrictions and underground power lines. Trench 4 was split into two trenches, 4.1 (3.5m) and 4.2 (2.1m) as the machine had to reach from the southern car-park area which was 1.8m higher than the area designated for Trench 4. The machine could only physically excavate the trenches in a north to south orientation, the trenches were positioned as close to the buildings as possible. Trench 5 was also split into two trenches, 5.1 (1m) and 5.2 (1m) due to the presence of two underground power lines. A north to south orientated power line was uncovered at the first attempt at excavating Trench 5, labelled as Trench 5.1. An additional north-west to south-east orientated power line was then located in the second attempt to excavate Trench 5, labelled Trench 5.2. To compensate for the restrictions experienced in Trenches 5.1 and 5.2, Trench 6 was lengthened to 8m (Figure 1).

Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation revealed that, as expected, the southern carpark area of the site had been built up artificially to depths of up to 2.0m. The build up material consisted of layers of gravels and rounded stones of varying compaction. The Oak tree that is to be retained as part of the development in the south-east corner of the site must have been planted at or around the time when this build up of material occurred as it sits at this same higher level. The tree may be in excess of 100 years old, this would be in keeping with the late 19th Century date suggested for the build up by the transfer-printed pottery sherd from layer (005) in Trench 2. There were no features of archaeological significance uncovered.
- 8.2 The northern area of the site had, in comparison to the southern area, showed a minimal amount of build up material with the trenches varying from 0.2 to 0.45m in depth. The trenches here revealed numerous services post-dating the 18th century buildings but no archaeological features were found.
- 8.3 The evaluation trenches did not reveal evidence of any archaeological features pre-dating the Late 18th Century buildings.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work has proved that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with WoSAS final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Carlo Citti and Neil Allardyce. Plant and drivers were supplied by Brown Plant. Technical support was from Aileen Maule, John Kiely and Jen Cochrane and a survey of trench locations was conducted by Warren Bailie. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by John Atkinson.

**Cross Keys, Eaglesham
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Atkinson, J. 2011 Cross Keys, Eaglesham - Written Scheme of Investigation - Project 3338 GUARD Archaeology Ltd., Glasgow.

British Geological Society Geology Viewer- <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer> accessed on 01st June 2011

Appendix B: Trench Summaries

Trench 1						
Dimensions	Length (m)	5	Width (m)	1.5	Depth (m)	Approx 2.0
Total Area (m ²)	7.5					
Orientation	N-S					
Top layer (002)	Compacted tarmac				Depth (m)	0.1-0.16
Layer (003)	Loose grey, fine aggregate, 0.38-0.45m thick					
Layer (004)	Firm, orangey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of 0.1-0.3m across 0.15-0.6m thick					
layer (005)	V. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Large stones, 0.22-0.55m thick					
Natural (006)	v. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Small, medium and large angular stones, found at 1.9-2.0m below surface					
Significant features	N/A					
Finds	19th C. pot sherd					
Trench 2						
Dimensions	Length (m)	5	Width (m)	1.5	Depth (m)	1.9-2.0
Total Area (m ²)	7.5					
Orientation	Approx W-E					
Top layer (002)	Compacted tarmac, 0.1-0.16m thick					
Layer (007)	Loose dark brown silty clay, occ. Roots, occ. Small rounded stones, 0.22-0.7m thick					
Layer (004)	Firm, orangey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of 0.1-0.3m across 0.15-0.6m thick					
Layer (005)	V. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Large stones, 0.4-0.55m thick					
Natural (006)	v. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Small, medium and large angular stones, found at 1.9-2.0m below surface					
Significant features	N/A					
Finds	N/A					
Trench 3						
Dimensions	Length (m)	5	Width (m)	1.5	Depth (m)	Approx 0.5
Total Area (m ²)	7.5					
Orientation	NE-SW					
Turf/topsoil (001)	Dark brown silty clay, occ. v. small stones and occ. roots, approx 0.5-0.12m thick					
Layer (008)	Concrete base for gas tank, approx. 0.1m thick					
Layer (009)	Loose dark brown silty clay, occ. roots, occ. concrete frags., occ. small stones, 0.17-0.28m thick					
Layer (010)	Firm, dark grey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of varying size and occ. large rounded stones, 0.06-0.17m thick					
Natural (006)	v. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Small, medium and large angular stones, found at 0.4-0.65m below surface					
Significant features	N/A					
Finds	N/A					
Trench 4.1						
Dimensions	Length (m)	3.5	Width (m)	1.5	Depth (m)	0.4-0.45
Total Area (m ²)	5.25					
Orientation	N-S					
Turf layer (012)	Loose mid-brown silty clay, 0.03-0.05m thick					
Layer (011)	Loose reddish brown gravel, 0.05-0.1m thick					
Layer (010)	Firm, dark grey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of varying size and occ. large rounded stones, 0.06-0.17m thick					

Natural (006)	v. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Small, medium and large angular stones, found at 0.4-0.45m below surface					
Significant features	N/A					
Finds	N/A					
Trench 4.2						
Dimensions	Length (m)	2.1	Width (m)	1.5	Depth (m)	Max 0.42
Total Area (m²)	3.15					
Orientation	Approx. N-S					
Turf layer (012)	Loose mid-brown silty clay, 0.03-0.05m thick					
Layer (011)	Loose reddish brown gravel, 0.05-0.1m thick					
Layer (010)	Firm, dark grey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of varying size and occ. large rounded stones, 0.06-0.17m thick					
Natural (006)	v. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Small, medium and large angular stones, found at 0.42m below surface					
Significant features	N/A					
Finds	N/A					
Trench 5.1						
Dimensions	Length (m)	1	Width (m)	1.5	Depth (m)	Approx. 0.3
Total Area (m²)	1.5					
Orientation	N-S					
Top layer (013)	Tarmac layer, 0.03-0.05m thick					
Layer (011)	Loose reddish brown gravel, 0.05-0.1m thick					
Layer (010)	Firm, dark grey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of varying size and occ. large rounded stones, 0.06-0.17m thick					
Natural (006)	v. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Small, medium and large angular stones, found at 0.3m below surface					
Significant features	N/A					
Finds	N/A					
Trench 5.2						
Dimensions	Length (m)	1	Width (m)	1.5	Depth (m)	Approx. 0.3
Total Area (m²)	1.5					
Orientation	N-S					
Top layer (013)	Tarmac layer, 0.03-0.05m thick					
Layer (011)	Loose reddish brown gravel, 0.05-0.1m thick					
Layer (010)	Firm, dark grey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of varying size and occ. large rounded stones, 0.06-0.17m thick					
Natural (006)	v. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Small, medium and large angular stones, found at 0.3m below surface					
Significant features	N/A					
Finds	N/A					
Trench 6						
Dimensions	Length (m)	8	Width (m)	1.5	Depth (m)	0.2-0.3
Total Area (m²)	12					
Orientation	E-W					
Top layer (013)	Tarmac layer, 0.03-0.05m thick					
Layer (011)	Loose reddish brown gravel, 0.05-0.1m thick					
Layer (010)	Firm, dark grey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of varying size and occ. large rounded stones, 0.06-0.17m thick					
Natural (006)	v. firm, dark grey brown, stony gravel, occ. Small, medium and large angular stones, found at 0.2-0.3m below surface					
Significant features	N/A					
Finds	N/A					

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Dimensions				Above	Below
			Height (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)		
001	Trench 3	Dark brown silty clay, occ. v. small stones and occ. roots, approx 0.5-0.12m thick	-	-	-	0.12-0.5m	008	-
002	Trenches 1 & 2	Compacted, tarmacadam	-	-	-	0.1-0.16	003	-
003	Trench 1	Loose, grey fine aggregate	-	-	-	0.38-0.45	004	002
004	Trench 1 & 2	Firm, orangey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of 0.1-0.3m across	-	-	-	0.15-0.6	005	003
005	Trenches 1 & 2	v. firm dark grey brown stony gravel, occ. large rounded stones	-	-	-	0.22-0.55	006	004
006	Site	v. firm, dark grey brown stony gravel, occ. small, medium & large angular stones	-	-	-	Found at 0.35-2.0m	-	005 & 010
007	Trench 2	Loose dark brown silty clay, occ. roots, occ. small rounded stones	-	-	-	0.22-0.7	004	002
008	Trench 3	Concrete platform for former gas tank	-	-	-	0.1	009	001
009	Trench 3	Loose dark brown silty clay, occ. roots, occ. concrete frags, occas. Small stones	-	-	-	0.17-0.28	010	008
010	Trenches: 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2 & 6	Firm, dark grey brown stony gravel, mod. Rounded stones of varying size & occ. Large rounded stones	-	-	-	0.06-0.17	006	009 & 011
011	Trenches: 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2 & 6	Loose reddish brown gravel, regular in size	-	-	-	0.05-0.1	010	012 & 013
012	Trenches: 4.1 & 4.2	Thin turf layer, mid-brown silty clay	-	-	-	0.03-0.05	011	-
013	Trenches: 5.1, 5.2 & 6	Thin tarmacadam layer	-	-	-	0.03-0.05	011	-

Appendix D: List of Photographs

Digital Film No 1

No.	Trench	Description	From
1	-	ID shot	-
2	-	General of carpark	S
3	-	General of carpark	SE
4	1	Trench 1 stratigraphy	SW
5	1	Trench 1 stratigraphy	NE
6	1	Trench 1 stratigraphy	SW
7	1	Trench 1 stratigraphy	NW
8	1	Trench 1 general shot	N
9	1	Trench 1 backfill	NNW
10	2	Trench 2 position	SSW
11	2	Trench 2 position	NW
12	2	Trench 2 stratigraphy	SE
13	2	Trench 2 general shot	E
14	2	Trench 2 Oak tree	N
15	2	Trench 2 east end	E
16	3	Trench 3 general	NE

No.	Trench	Description	From
17	3	Trench 3 general	NE
18	3	Trench 3 stratigraphy	WNW
19	3	Trench 3 stratigraphy, graveyard in background	WNW
20	3	Trench 3 stratigraphy	NE
21	3	Trench 3 general	SW
22	3	Trench 3 general, church in background	SW
23	5	Trench 5 position	S
24	4.1	Trench 4.1 stratigraphy	NW
25	4.2	Trench 4.2 stratigraphy	NW
26	4.2	Trench 4.2 general	W
27	4.2	Trench 4.2 general (well to right of picture)	E
28	6	Trench 6, curved live power cable	SW
29	6	Trench 6 west end stratigraphy	SW
30	6	Trench 6 west end stratigraphy	NW
31	6	Trench 6 general shot	W
32	6	Trench 6- double orange unglazed ceramic drain	W
33	6	Trench 6 general shot	E
34	6	Trench 6 overview	NE
35	6	Trench 6 overview	N
36	6	Trench 6 general	W
37	6	Trench 6- square section ceramic pipe	NE
38	6	Trench 6- Brown glazed ceramic drain	NE
39	6	Trench 6- brown glazed ceramic drain	NE

Appendix E: Selection of Photographs from evaluation



Plate 1: Trench 1 stratigraphy from North East.



Plate 2: Trench 2 stratigraphy from South East.



Plate 3: Trench 3 stratigraphy from South West.



Plate 4: Trench 6 general view from East.

Appendix F: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Cross Keys, Eaglesham
PROJECT CODE:	3338
PARISH:	Eaglesham
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Warren Bailie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	HB NUM:5266- Cross Keys Inn and Cottage
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 257315 651884
START DATE (this season)	31/05/11
END DATE (this season)	31/05/11
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	The trial trench evaluation encountered no archaeological features. The eight trenches did reveal that the site has been built up considerably to the south sometime in the 19 th Century. This was evidenced by a 19 th C. pottery sherd found in one of the lower build up layers. The lower levels of the site to the north have been impacted upon by later 20 th Century building works and associated services.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Carlo Citti
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	warren.bailie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Appendix G: Written Scheme Of Investigation**CROSS KEYS, EAGLESHAM**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3338

Contents

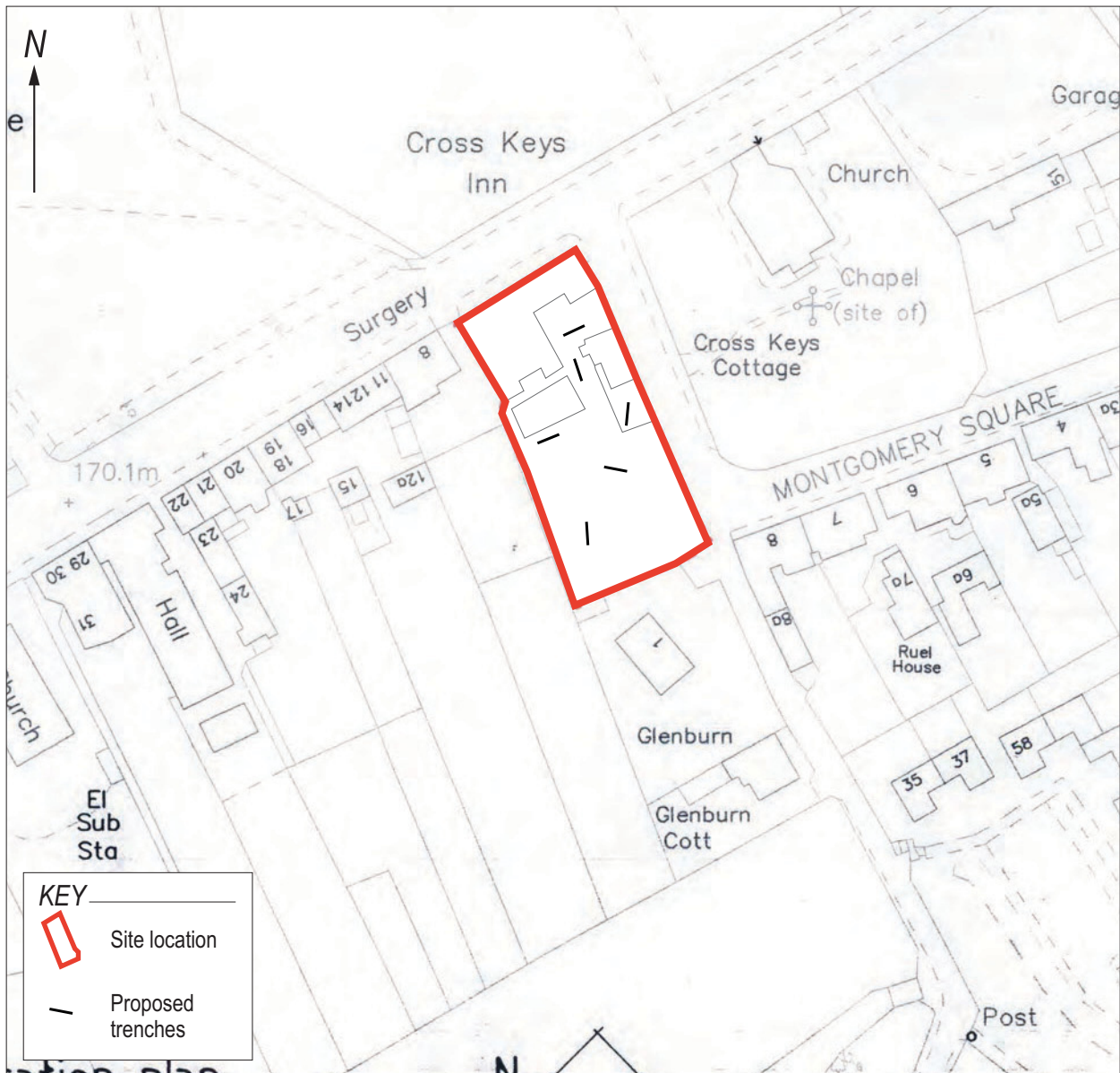
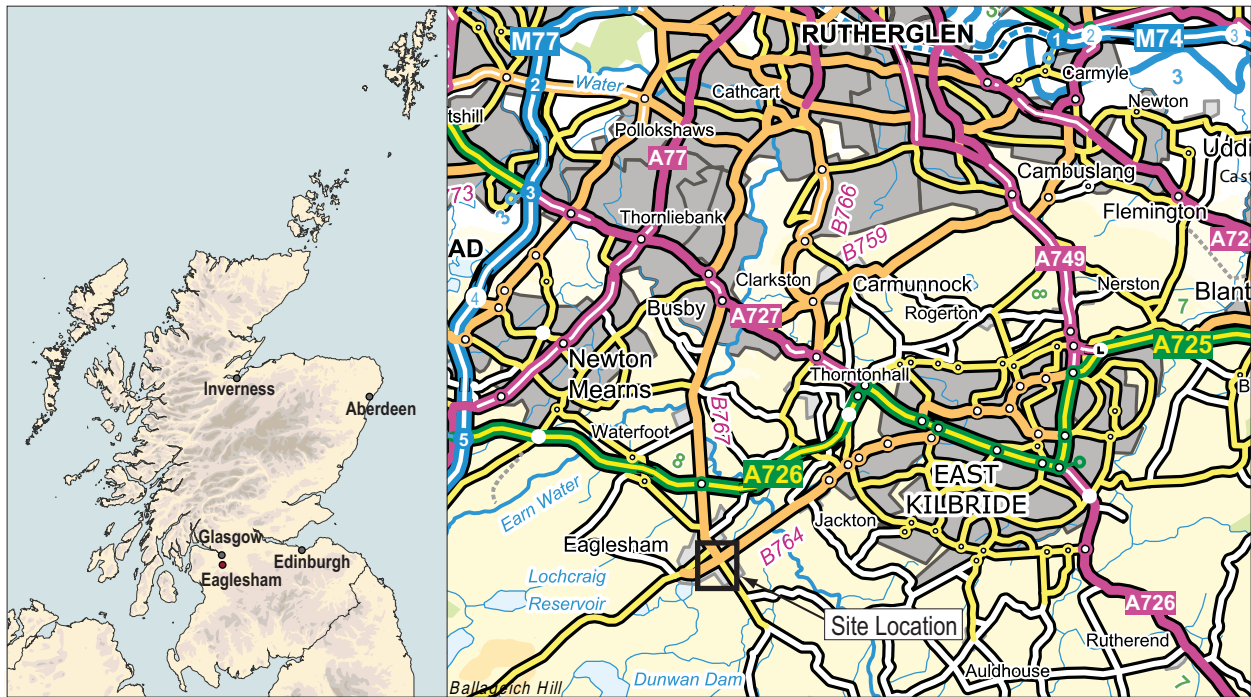
1.0	Non-Technical Summary	1
2.0	Site Location and Description	1
3.0	Archaeological and Historical Background	1
4.0	Project Objectives	1
5.0	Methodology	2
	Evaluation Trenches (Stage 1)	2
	Further Mitigation (Stage 2)	2
	Human Remains	2
	Monitoring	2
6.0	Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements	3
7.0	Timetable	3
8.0	Personnel	3
9.0	Health and Safety	3

CROSS KEYS, EAGLESHAM

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3338

by
John Atkinson



Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a scheme of archaeological works on land proposed for development at 1 Montgomery Street, Eaglesham, East Renfrewshire, as part of a mitigation strategy to deal with any archaeological remains which might survive within the bounds of the site. The proposed development includes the part demolition, alteration, extension, renovation and change of use of public house and restaurant at the Cross Keys to form 3 dwelling houses; alterations, renovation and extension to Cross Keys cottage (Planning Application reference number 2011/0167/TP). It's submission has led East Renfrewshire Council's archaeological advisor (West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS)) to request that the site is the subject of the implementation of a programme of archaeological works.
- 1.2 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 1 of a potentially two to three-stage process, required to fulfil the archaeological planning request. Stage 1 will include a programme of trial trench evaluation. Stage 2, should it be necessary, will include further mitigation works (excavation) if significant archaeological remains are encountered and cannot be preserved *in situ*. Stage 3, should it be necessary, will include the analysis of any significant materials recovered during stages 1 and 2 and the preparation of a final publication report, if appropriate.

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site of the proposed development is located at 1 Montgomery Street, Eaglesham and within its backland plot, which demarcates the south western side of Montgomery Square. Montgomery Square encloses the 12th century churchyard within the village. The development includes the alteration and renovation of the properties currently located within the plot and landscaping of the former car park associated with the public house and restaurant. The development plot is broadly rectangular in shape and is aligned north-west by south-east. Topographically the south-east half of the site is flat and elevated above the adjacent Montgomery Square, whilst the north-western portion of the site lies up to 2 m below this and is defined by a substantial retaining wall.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Assessment of the cultural heritage resources of the development area indicates that the village is a conservation area and that two properties within the development plot are B listed buildings: Cross Keys Inn and Cross Keys Cottage (HB 5266). No known archaeological sites or features have been discovered within the development area itself. However there are indications within the general area of medieval settlement and religious activity in the form of a motte and the earliest chapel within the village located to the north-east of the development and probably dating to the mid-12th century (WoSAS Pin 8457). The patronage of the Eglington family from this early date continued throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and culminated in the remodelling of the village around 1770 and the building of the new parish church in 1788 adjacent to the development plot (HB 5265). Although no individual structures within the village are deemed to be of A-list quality, taken together the model village is seen as worthy of A listed status.

Project Objectives

- 4.1 The project objectives are:
 - establish the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the development site under targeted archaeological evaluation conditions,
 - determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits;
 - excavate and record any significant archaeological remains should they be encountered;
 - conduct further mitigation works in the event that significant remains cannot be preserved *in situ*;

- undertake funded post-excavation analysis and publication of the results on the archaeological works should they be warranted.

Methodology

Evaluation Trenches (Stage 1)

- 5.1 Evaluation of the site will be focussed within accessible parts of the development area. Six 5 m long trenches will be excavated in areas of the site where trenching is possible (see attached trench plan). All trenches will be a minimum of 1 m broad and up to one bucket in width, but may be widened if archaeological remains are uncovered. Prior to trenching all trench locations will be scanned for services. Excavation will initially be by machine under close archaeological supervision. The exposed areas will then be cleaned by hand to identify any archaeological features.
- 5.2 Any features that are identified during the evaluation will be investigated to determine their age, extent and significance. Recording will be by pro-forma sheets, drawings and photographs. Potentially significant features will be partly excavated to determine the date of the deposits and their extent. This information will inform any mitigation strategies for any further work that may be required.
- 5.3 The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Black and white and colour record photographs will also be taken, along with digital images. The locations and dimensions of all features will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the Ordnance Survey grid and the National Datum.
- 5.4 In the event that no significant remains are encountered, the findings of the evaluation will be notified, verbally and in report form, to Carlo Citti and WoSAS, so that the archaeological condition of development can be discharged as quickly as possible.

Further Mitigation (Stage 2)

- 5.5 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered, an excavation (Stage 2) and post-excavation phase of work (Stage 3) may be necessary. In this scenario, an amendment (addendum) to the written scheme of investigation will be produced to accompany any further fieldwork, with further costs outlined at this stage.
- 5.6 If required, the methodology to be employed during Stage 3 (post-excavation analysis and publication), would be specified in an addendum to this document known as a Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD). This addendum, will be submitted by the applicant for the approval of East Renfrewshire Council, prior to the commencement of any Stage 3 archaeological work. It is expected that the Planning Authority will not discharge any potential planning condition which requires the programme of archaeological work, until such time as it is satisfied that all stages of archaeological fieldwork have been completed (in the case of Stages 1 and possibly 2), or secured by contract (in the case of Stage 3).

Human Remains

- 5.7 Though their discovery is unlikely, should human remains be encountered, GUARD Archaeology will notify the local police and WoSAS immediately and thereafter follow prescribed procedures for their treatment, in accordance with legal requirements.

Monitoring

- 5.8 WoSAS, acting on behalf of the Planning Authority will have a formal monitoring role. John Atkinson, GUARD Archaeology's Managing Director will act as project manager for all the works outlined above and will be the sole point of contact for any project-related liaison with WoSAS and the developer or the developer's agent. In the event that a change in project manager is required during the works, this will be notified in writing to all parties prior to the change occurring. The on-site project team will be happy to accommodate monitoring visits to the site during fieldwork, whether pre-arranged

or otherwise. Any site visitors will also be expected to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the project.

Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

- 6.1 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, GUARD Archaeology will prepare a report, outlining the main results and including lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will also include recommendations for any further mitigation measures appropriate to any remains encountered. A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event that Stages 2 and 3, mitigation and analysis and publication are required a method statement, PERD and costing will be produced for agreement and subsequent discharging of the planning condition. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal.
- 6.2 Copies of the fieldwork report will be provided to Carlo Citti, to WoSAS and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.
- 6.3 The archaeological fieldwork report will be prepared to the standard of a Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). Archaeological reporting and archiving will in all respects be compliant with WoSAS standard conditions.
- 6.4 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 the Treasure Trove Unit. GUARD Archaeology will insure this process of reporting is undertaken and temporarily store any finds until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

Timetable

- 7.1 GUARD Archaeology aim to begin work on Tuesday 31 May 2011 or as soon as possible thereafter and once this WSI has been agreed. The programme of trenching will be completed within two days. On completion of the evaluation a report to data structures level will be completed within two weeks.
- 7.2 Should post-excavation analysis and reporting be merited, a Post-Excavation Research Design will be produced within one month of completion of all fieldwork at the site. Submission of final publication reports, should they be warranted, will be undertaken within a year of agreement of the PERD.

Personnel

- 8.1 The programme of work will be directed by Christine Rennie of GUARD Archaeology. A full CV for this individual will be made available on request and prior to fieldwork beginning.

Health and Safety

- 9.1 The project will be conducted in line with all current legislation and with the IFA approved SCAUM document "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology". Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project would be undertaken, giving rise to a project-specific safety plan.

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