

# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



## Douglas Park Golf Course Drainage Works Data Structure Report Project 3337

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## Douglas Park Golf Course Drainage Works

### Data Structure Report

**On behalf of:** Douglas Park Golf Club

**NGR:** NS 5594 7242

**Project Number:** 3337

**Project Manager:** Warren Bailie

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**Approved by:**



**Date:**

13/12/2011

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

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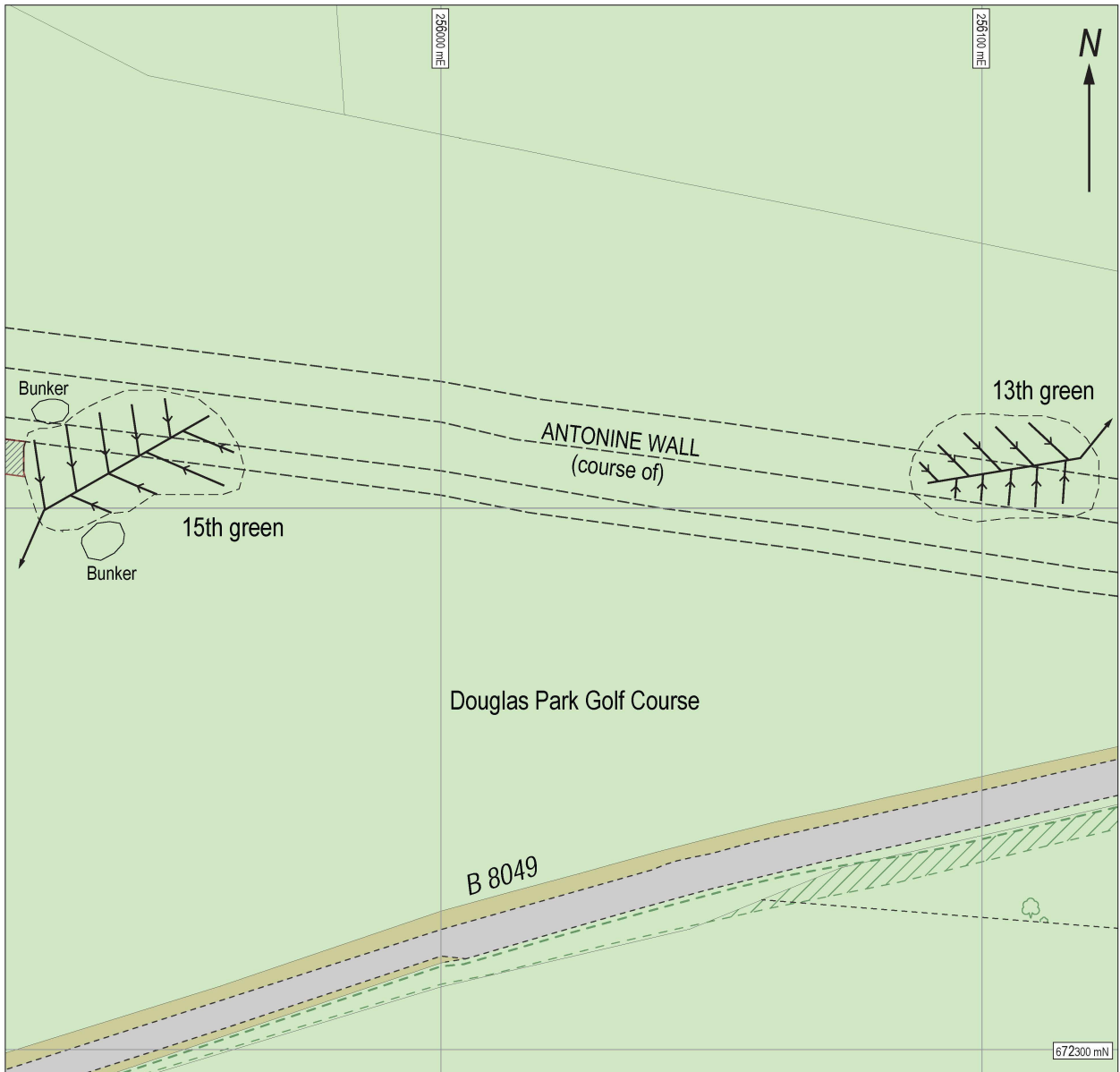
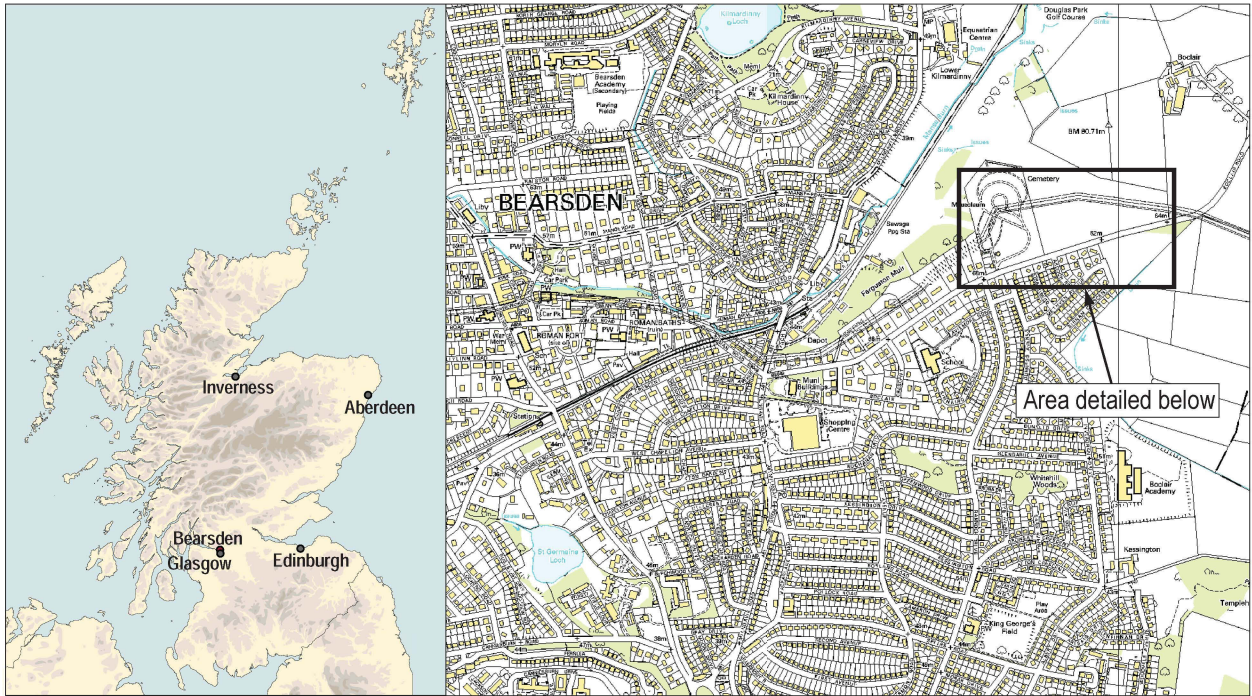
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Key

	drainage
	Access path

Figure 1:  
Site location.



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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by GUARD Archaeology Limited at the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens of the Douglas Park Golf Club. Both greens are within the boundaries of scheduling for the Antonine Wall (SAM 7342- *Antonine Wall, New Kilpatrick Cemetery to field boundary S of Boclair*) and partially overlie the line of the Wall itself. Drainage works were carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) (Scotland) Order 1996 (Class I(c)). Work was carried out between 3<sup>rd</sup> October and 15<sup>th</sup> November 2011. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during this watching brief.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted during drainage works carried out on the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens of Douglas Park Golf Course. Both greens fall within the boundaries of scheduling for the Antonine Wall (SAM 7342) and an archaeological presence was required for all ground breaking and excavation works. The schedule covers the entirety of both greens and the probable line of the Wall runs under the south of the 13<sup>th</sup> green and the north of the 15<sup>th</sup> green. Scheduled Monument Consent (ref: AMG/7342/1/1; case ID:201100310) was granted on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2011. The section of SAM 7342 affected is defined as *Antonine Wall, New Kilpatrick Cemetery to field boundary S of Boclair*.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The area where drainage works were carried out was located at Douglas Park Golf Course, Hillfoot, between Bearsden and Milngavie on the north-western outskirts of Glasgow (NGR NS 5594 7242) (Figure 1). The base of the Antonine Wall is partially exposed in New Kilpatrick cemetery immediately to the west of the golf course (RCHAMS 2008). To the east, the Wall then runs along a natural ridge, planted with conifers, and turns ESE to follow the ridge towards Boclair Road.
- 3.2 The golf course was established in the late-nineteenth century and the land use of the area along the Scheduled Ancient Monument has remained unchanged since then. Traces of rig and furrow surviving to the west of the 15<sup>th</sup> green indicating previous agricultural use of the land.
- 3.3 The underlying solid geology consists of sedimentary rocks, comprising Limestone Coal Formations in the Clackmannan Group, of Lower and Upper Carboniferous Age. The drift geology consists of glacial till, specifically boulders and stones in a hard to stiff silty clay matrix of Late Devensian Age. (British Geological Survey 1:63,600, Sheet 30E, Drift and Solid).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The Antonine Wall (SAM 7342), recognised as a World Heritage Site since 2008, was a Roman frontier system of mid-second century AD date between the Clyde estuary in the west to the Forth estuary in the east. It was built at the behest of the emperor Antonius Pius, marking an advance into modern Scotland from the previous frontier at Hadrian's Wall. This new frontier was constructed of turf, fronted by a large ditch and upcast mound, with forts, fortlets and smaller installations spaced regularly along its line. To the south of the wall, and broadly parallel to it, ran the road, now commonly referred to as the Military Way. This was designed and built by the Roman army to facilitate the speedy transfer of personnel and goods along the frontier.
- 4.2 Many sections of the Antonine Wall have been provided with statutory protection under the terms of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Area Act and now constitute Scheduled Ancient Monuments.. The two locations subjected to previous evaluation at Douglas Park Golf Course (see Lelong 2008) both lie within a protected section specifically recorded as *Antonine Wall, New Kilpatrick Cemetery to field boundary S of Boclair*.

- 4.3 Douglas Park Golf Course is situated at a point on the frontier roughly midway between two forts: Bearsden, approximately 1.5 km to the west, and Balmuildy, approximately 2.25 km to the south-east. Part of the frontier runs across the golf course, from New Kilpatrick Cemetery in the west to Boclair Road in the south-east, angling slightly towards the south as it travels west to east. Boclair Road, to the south of the golf course, may run along the line of the Military Way (NMRS NS57 E 42.05). Two short stretches of the Wall are exposed for public view in New Kilpatrick Cemetery. The exposed bases measure approximately 4.3 m to 4.5 m wide (Robertson 1990, 87) and both stretches incorporate culverts (NMRS NC57SE 24.2).
- 4.4 No measured dimensions are recorded for the full width of the frontier line within the boundaries of the golf course itself, though the wall was observed in 1976 during the installation of a new water pipe to the west of the 15<sup>th</sup> green. Both kerbs of the Antonine Wall survived at this point, allowing the width here to be established as 4.53 m. Dimensions for the full width of the frontier vary along its length according to local conditions. The ditch, for example, has been found to be as narrow as 4.3 m and as wide as 20.7 m, while the berm is generally at least 6m wide and can exceed 9 m (though exceptionally it has been found to exceed 35 m in width).
- 4.5 A relatively recently recorded section from Peel Glen to the west of Bearsden established that the wall base had a width of approximately 5 m, that the the berm was 8.6 m wide, the ditch 7 m wide and the upcast mound was 9.5 m wide, all as surviving. The scheduled area on Douglas Park Golf Course also provides protection of the Military Way, together with remains of any associated activities which might survive to the north and south of the wall, and is consequently much wider, covering some 70 m across.
- 4.6 An archaeological evaluation was previously undertaken by GUARD of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens at Douglas Park Golf Course in October 2007 (Lelong 2008). This involved the excavation and recording of two investigative trenches across the 13<sup>th</sup> green (trench 2) and the 15<sup>th</sup> green (trench 1).
- 4.7 Trench 1 revealed a deposit that may relate to the construction of the Antonine Wall; however not enough of the deposit was exposed or investigated to allow a definitive interpretation of its character and origins. The deposit lay at between 0.44 m and 0.52 m below the ground surface and so it was deemed unlikely to be impacted upon by the proposed 300 mm drainage cuts. All other deposits and features uncovered in trenches 1 and 2 related to the landscaping and drainage of the two greens. There is a possibility that deposits associated with the Antonine Wall underlie the clinker and ash level encountered in both trenches. Furthermore the evaluation did not establish the presence or absence of earlier deposits across the remainder of either green which were not evaluated.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the watching brief were:
- to establish if any surviving archaeological features or deposits, particularly those associated with the construction of the Antonine Wall survive at or above the level of intrusion by the proposed drainage system.
  - to ensure that any surviving archaeological deposits encountered are recorded to an appropriate level and where appropriate, preserved *in situ*.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- conduct an archaeological watching brief to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character and extent if surviving.
  - Submit a report to data structure level for approval to Historic Scotland, East Dunbartonshire Council, and Douglas Park Gold Club on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Methodology

- 6.1 Due to the presence of the Antonine Wall (SAM 7342), all ground breaking and excavation works were conducted under archaeological supervision in keeping with the conditions of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) (Scotland) Order 1996 (Class I(c)).
- 6.2 Turf was hand cut and lifted from each green, as well as from a narrow drainage channel leading away from each green. At the 15<sup>th</sup> green, a path was also de-turfed to allow for the removal of topsoil and to bring in gravel (Figure 1). Following the removal of turf, the topsoil-sand mix was scraped back to a depth of 150 mm revealing made ground prior to drainage channels being cut, also to a depth of 150 mm. A main channel was cut east-west with four side channels cut in a herring bone pattern, these then lead away from the green to the north-east at the 13<sup>th</sup> green and south-west at the 15<sup>th</sup> green. Each drainage channel was approximately 0.15 m wide. A path 2.5 m by 4 m was also de-turfed at the west of the 15<sup>th</sup> green to allow small plant to run without damaging the grass. This was not excavated or disturbed beyond topsoil (001).
- 6.3 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, were to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. Weather conditions for the watching brief were mixed, with occasional heavy showers and sunny spells throughout the duration of the watching brief.



*Plate 1: 13th Green from south, after drainage features were excavated*



*Plate 2: 15th Green from west after drainage features were excavated*



*Plate 3: Working shot, excavation of central drainage channel, 15th green from east*

## Results

- 7.1 During the watching brief of the drainage works carried out at both the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens, no archaeological features or deposits were encountered. There were also no archaeological features or deposits encountered during the turf removal from a path leading west from the 15<sup>th</sup> green towards a line of conifers. The two greens were reinstated to their former levels and re-turfed to complete the ground works without any further disturbance to sub-surface strata.

## Discussion

- 8.1 A previous evaluation in 2007 (Lelong 2008) uncovered a deposit that may have been related to the construction of the Antonine Wall at a depth of 0.44 m. Unsurprisingly, the 0.3 m maximum depth of the excavations on both the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens during this watching brief on Douglas Park Golf Course did not encounter this deposit.
- 8.2 The drainage channel leading west of the 15<sup>th</sup> green, monitored under this watching brief, measuring 0.45 m wide and 0.6 m deep, revealed both natural subsoil (008) and ash/clinker fill material (009). This channel was 0.45 m wide and no archaeological features were encountered despite the increased depth in relation to the main herring-bone drainage. The steep slopes on either side of the natural ridge on which the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens have been artificially built up with imported fill material (ash/clinker) and landscaped in order to create the level playing greens. The extensive fill material on each slope of the ridge is likely to have buried any archaeological deposits present here to a greater or lesser extent, dependant on its position on the ridge.
- 8.3 The presence of extensive layers of ash and clinker to build-up the ground, presumably added when the golf course was constructed, suggests that any archaeological features or deposits that survived the previous agricultural land use are not under threat from the current use of the site as a golf course. The extent to which the remains of the Antonine Wall survive below the fill material is unknown.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The presence of the Antonine Wall (SAM 7342) requires that any future ground breaking works on this site are carried out under archaeological supervision, under the conditions of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) (Scotland) Order 1996 (Class I (c)). The previously uncovered deposit at 0.44 m depth and the potential irregularities in the levels of made ground further demonstrate the requirement for careful archaeological supervision.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Douglas Park Golf Course for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Fairways Sportsgrounds Ltd. Administrative and technical support was provided by Jen Cochrane, Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by Warren Bailie.



## **Douglas Park Golf Course Drainage Works**

### **Data Structure Report**

#### **Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	13th green	Very compact yellow-brown sand with occasional patches of brown soil. 0.18m deep. Present only on green.	modern topsoil equivalent to control grass growth
002	13th green	Moderately compact coarse grey gravel. 0.18-0.3m thick	backfill of previous drainage works, over c.15 years old as pea gravel (e.g. 004) now used.
003	13th green	Very compact black ash with pockets of red blaze material. 0.18-0.6m thick	Make-up deposit to raise level of green, either to improve play of drainage
004	13th green	Moderately compact yellow pea gravel. 0.18-0.3m	drainage/make-up deposit. Same as currently used to backfill drains
005	13th green	Moderately compact dark brown silt 0.3m deep and 0.45m wide. Large boulders visible at SW (edge of green).	Natural topsoil beside green (at edge of course – not improved).
006	13th green	Moderately compact light brown/orange silty clay. 0.3-0.5m deep.	Natural subsoil beside green
007	15th green	Very compact yellow-brown sand. 0.06m deep.	modern topsoil equivalent to control grass growth
008	15th green	Moderately compact orange-brown silty clay with occasional cobbles. 0.42m at SE, 0.6m at NW (near green). Channel 0.45m wide	Natural subsoil in . Indistinct edge with 009 to east approx 7m from edge of green.
009	15th green	Very compact brown silty clay with large patches of black/grey ashy material. 0.06-0.3m deep. Occasionally cut by previous drains (004).	Make-up deposit to raise level of green, either to improve play of drainage. Indistinct edge to west, distinct to 5m from edge of green. Mixed with 008 for 2m.

### Appendix B: List of Photographs

#### Digital

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	13th green	-	Pre-excavation shot of 13th green	S
2	13th green	-	Pre-excavation shot of 13th green, Antonine Wall in background	N
3	13th green	-	Pre-excavation shot of 13th green, Antonine Wall in background	NW
4	13th green	001	Sand topsoil	S
5	13th green	001, 002, 004	Profile of topsoil and subsoil	N
6	13th green	001, 003, 004	Profile of topsoil and subsoil	E
7	13th green	001	13th green after deturfing	S
8	13th green	-	Working shot- existing drain being exposed for new drains to link into	S
9	13th green	005, 006	Working shot- natural top soil and subsoil	W
10	13th green	005, 006	Profile of topsoil and subsoil	W
11	13th green	-	Post excavation of 13th green showing drainage channels	S
12	13th green	-	Post excavation of 13th green showing drainage channels	S
13	15th green	-	Pre-excavation shot of 15th green	W
14	15th green	007	Working shot – turf and topsoil	S
15	15th green	-	15th green after deturfing	W
16	15th green	-	Path to NW off green after deturfing	W
17	15th green	-	Working shot – stripping of 15th green	S
18	15th green	-	Working shot – stripping of 15th green	S
19	15th green	007	Drainage channel off green after deturfing	W
20	15th green	008	Silt/clay natural subsoil	W
21	15th green	008	Post-excavation of drainage channel off green	W
22	15th green	009	Working shot – excavation of central drainage channel	E
23	15th green	009	Post excavation of made-up ground to raise green	E
24	15th green	009	Post-excavation of 15th green showing drainage channels	W
25	15th green	009	Post-excavation of 15th green showing drainage channels	E
26	15th green	004, 009	Post-excavation of 15th green showing drainage channels and previous drains	S

Appendix C: WSI/Project Design

# DOUGLAS PARK GOLF COURSE, BEARSDEN

PROJECT DESIGN- ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PROJECT 3337

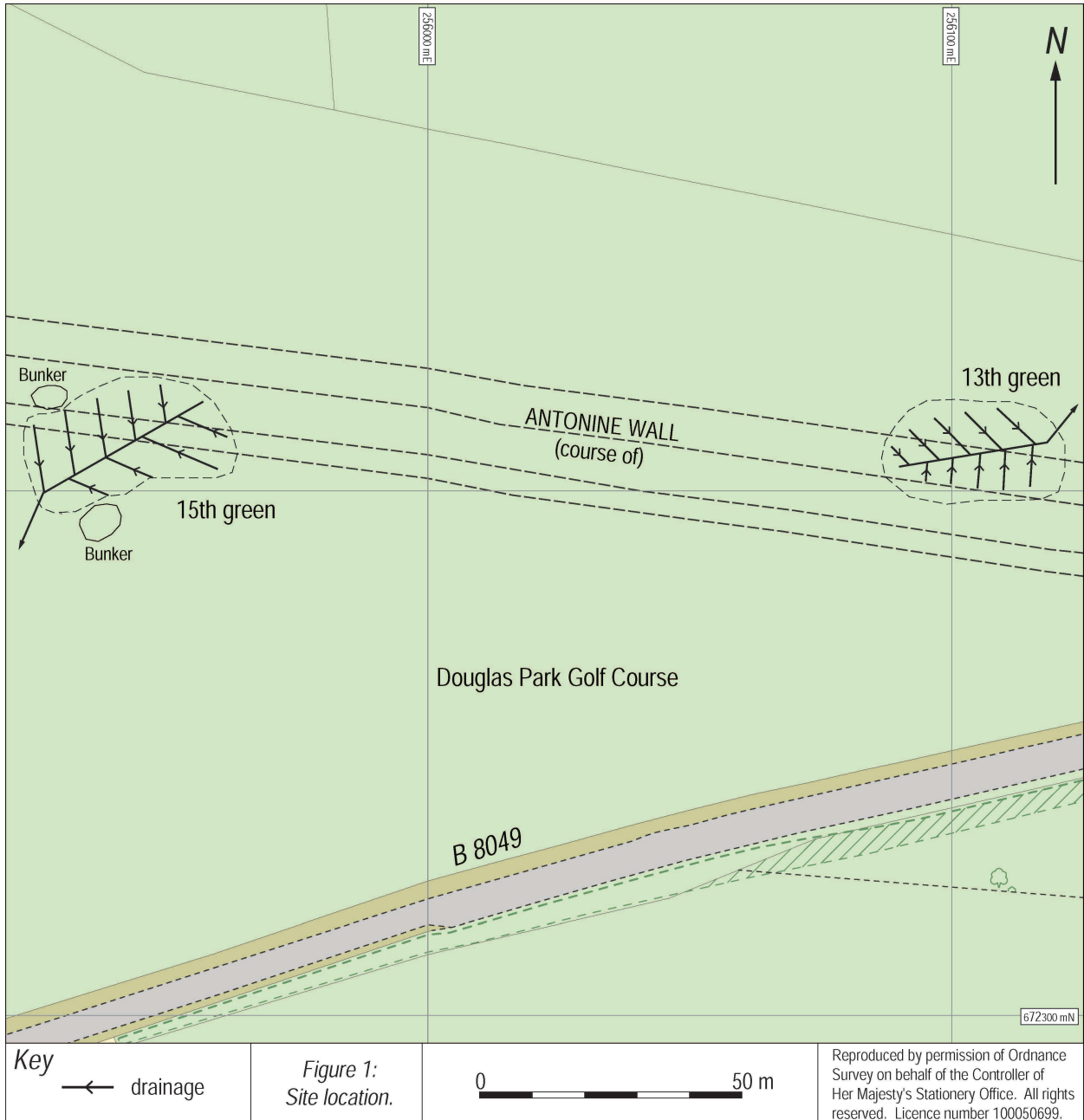
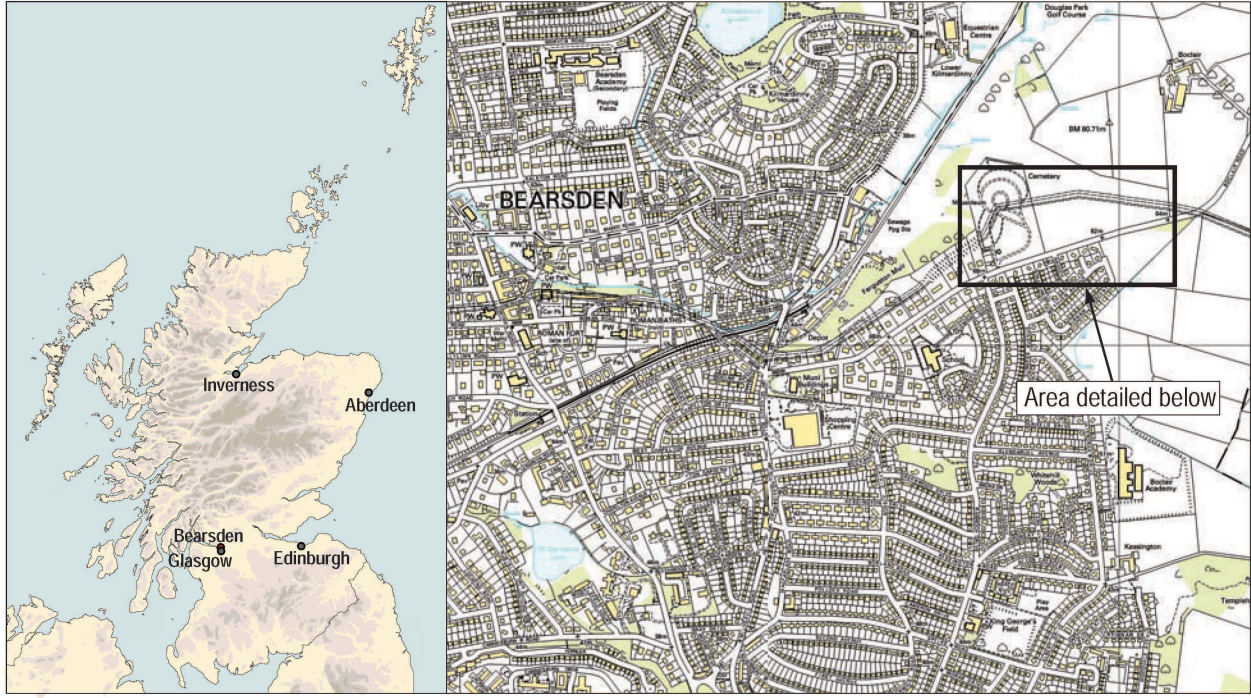
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# DOUGLAS PARK GOLF COURSE, BEARSDEN

PROJECT DESIGN- ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
PROJECT 3337

by  
Warren Bailie



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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Project Design forms the archaeological method statement for a watching brief for drainage improvement on two greens (holes 13 and 15) on Douglas Park Golf Course, Bearsden. The two greens overlie the line of the Antonine Wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 7342), and World Heritage Site, and therefore Scheduled Monument Consent is required prior to the commencement of any archaeological fieldwork; Scheduled Monument Consent (ref: AMG/7342/1/1; Case ID: 201100310) was granted on 11 May 2011.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This Project Design sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works which will be required to satisfy the conditions of Scheduled Monument Consent granted by Historic Scotland. An archaeological watching brief will then be undertaken during the drainage works within the areas of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.
- 2.2 This Project Design outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed drainage system. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in addenda to this document. These addenda, if required, will be submitted for the approval of Historic Scotland, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The area where the drainage improvement is to be carried out is located at Douglas Park Golf Course, Hillfoot, between Bearsden and Milngavie on the north-western outskirts of Glasgow (NGR NS 5594 7242). Portions of the base of the Antonine Wall are exposed in the adjacent New Kilpatrick Cemetery to the west of the golf course (RCAHMS 2008). From the cemetery the wall runs eastward along the lip of a natural ridge, planted with large conifers, and then kinks east-south-east to continue along the top of the ridge toward Boclair Road.
- 3.2 The golf course was established in the late nineteenth century, and the land use of the area along the Scheduled Ancient Monument has remained unchanged since then. Traces of rig and furrow running down slope to the west of the 15<sup>th</sup> green indicate that it was in agricultural use before the creation of the golf course.
- 3.3 The underlying solid geology consists of sedimentary rocks, comprising Limestone Coal Formations in the Clackmannan Group, of Lower and Upper Carboniferous Age. The drift geology consists of glacial till, specifically boulders and stones in a hard to stiff sandy silty clay matrix, of Late Devensian Age (British Geological Survey 1:63,600, Sheet 30E, Drift and Solid).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The Antonine Wall (SAM 7342) was a Roman frontier system of second century AD date, which stretched from the Clyde estuary in the west to the Forth estuary in the east. It was built at the behest of the emperor Antoninus Pius, marking an advance by the Romans into what is now Scotland and from what was then the northern frontier line of Hadrian's Wall. This new frontier was constructed of turf, fronted by a large ditch and upcast mound, with forts, fortlets and smaller installations spaced fairly regularly along its line. A short distance to the south of the wall and broadly parallel with it ran the road, now commonly referred to as the Military Way. This was designed and built by the Roman army in order to facilitate the speedy movement of personnel and goods along the frontier.

- 4.2 Many sections of the Antonine Wall have been provided with statutory protection under the terms of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act and now constitute Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The two locations subjected to previous evaluation on Douglas Park Golf Course (see Lelong 2008) both lie within such a protected section specifically recorded as *Antonine Wall, New Kilpatrick Cemetery to field boundary S of Boclair* (SAM 7342).
- 4.3 Douglas Park Golf Course is situated at a point on the frontier roughly midway between two forts: Bearsden, approximately 1.5 km to the west, and Balmuildy, approximately 2.25 km to the south-east. Part of the frontier line runs across the golf course, from New Kilpatrick Cemetery in the west to Boclair Road in the south-east, kinking slightly to the south as it extends from west to east. Boclair Road, along the south side of the golf course, may run along the line of the Military Way (NMRS NS57SE 42.05). Two short stretches of the wall itself are currently exposed for public view in the nearby New Kilpatrick Cemetery, the eastern boundary of which marches with the western edge of the golf course. The exposed bases measure approximately 4.3-4.5m wide (Robertson 1990, 87) and both stretches incorporate culverts (NMRS NC57SE 24.2).
- 4.4 No measured dimensions are recorded for the full width of the frontier line within the boundaries of the golf course itself, though the wall was observed in 1976 during the installation of a water pipe trench just west of the 15<sup>th</sup> green. Both kerbs of the Antonine Wall base survived at this point, allowing its width here to be established here as 4.52 m. Dimensions for the full width of the frontier works vary along its length according to local conditions. The ditch, for example, has been found to be as narrow as 4.3 m and as wide as 20.7 m, while the berm is generally at least 6 m wide and can exceed 9 m (though exceptionally it has been found to exceed 35 m in width).
- 4.5 A relatively recently recorded section from Peel Glen on the west side of Bearsden established that the wall base had a width of approximately 5m, that the berm was 8.6 m wide, the ditch 7 m wide and the upcast mound was 9.5m wide, all as surviving. The scheduled area on Douglas Park Golf Course also provides protection of the Military Way, together with remains of any associated activities which might survive to the north and south of the wall, and is consequently much wider, covering some 70 m across.
- 4.6 An archaeological evaluation was previously undertaken by GUARD of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> green on Douglas Park Golf Course in October 2007 (Lelong 2008). This involved the excavation and recording of two investigative trenches across the 13<sup>th</sup> (Trench 2) and 15<sup>th</sup> (Trench 1) greens.
- 4.7 Trench 1 revealed a deposit that may relate to the construction of the Antonine Wall; however not enough of the deposit was exposed or investigated to allow a definitive interpretation of its character and origins. This deposit lay at between 0.44 m and 0.52 m below ground surface and so is unlikely to be impacted upon by the proposed 300 mm drainage cuts. All other deposits and features uncovered in Trench 1 and 2 were associated with the landscaping and drainage of the two greens. There is the possibility that deposits associated with the Antonine Wall underlie the clinker level encountered in both trenches. Furthermore the evaluation did not establish the presence or absence of earlier deposits across the remainder of either green which was not evaluated.
- 4.8 As the proposed drainage for the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens will potentially impact upon archaeological deposits or features associated with the construction of the Antonine Wall; it was recommended in the Data Structure Report (Lelong 2008) that the excavation of the drains be carried out under close archaeological supervision. This is in keeping with the conditions of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) (Scotland) Order 1996 (Class I (c)).

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the watching brief are:
  - to establish if any archaeological deposits or features, particularly those associated with the construction of the Antonine Wall survive at or above the level of intrusion by the proposed drainage system;
  - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the watching brief within the areas of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens are recorded to an appropriate level and where appropriate preserved *in situ*.



5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological watching brief to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for approval to Historic Scotland, East Dunbartonshire Council, and the client (Douglas Park Golf Club), on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Methodology

### Proposed Drainage Works (Alistair Rae, Director, Fairways Sportgrounds Limited)

- 6.1 The drainage layouts for the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens are shown on Figure 1. Each green will initially be stripped of its topsoil to a depth of 150 mm. The drainage cuts will then be excavated in a herring-bone pattern to a depth of 150 mm below this level meaning that the total maximum depth of the drainage works on both greens will be 300 mm below current ground surface levels. It is also proposed by the contractor that the drains will be cut to a lesser depth in areas where they lie close to the line of the Antonine Wall. The drain width will be sufficient to accommodate pipes of 80-150 mm in diameter with gravel overlain before reinstatement of the topsoil.
- 6.2 The two new drainage systems for each green will connect to existing drain outlets away from the Antonine Wall. In the case of Green 13 this will be to the north-east, and at Green 15 the outlet lies to the south-west (Figure 1).

### Archaeological Watching Brief

- 6.3 The watching brief will monitor the excavation of all drainage features proposed for the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> greens on Douglas Park Golf Course (Figure 1). Historic Scotland will be informed in writing at least two weeks in advance of the proposed works beginning to enable a representative of Historic Scotland to have the opportunity to inspect the work for which the consent is granted.
- 6.4 One GUARD archaeologist will be required per machine during the groundwork operations. The machine excavator will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket and will be used under the constant supervision of the GUARD archaeologist.
- 6.5 The topsoil will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the required depth of the site drainage works. If archaeological remains are observed, the watching brief archaeologist will instruct the machine plant operator to cease excavation immediately.
- 6.6 Suitable down time will be provided to the on-site GUARD Archaeologist in order to investigate and record any archaeological features encountered on site. Any archaeological features or layers encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent. Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function.
- 6.7 If any archaeology encountered is sufficiently significant, and in particular is associated with the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 7342) and is likely to be impacted upon by the drainage system, the client and Historic Scotland will be contacted to agree appropriate further mitigation measures. Such measures may include recommendations for preservation of the significant archaeological deposits *in situ* or may comprise the excavation of the archaeological deposits by the on-site Archaeologist and an appropriate number of Assistant Archaeologists.
- 6.8 If the measures recommended by Historic Scotland and agreed by the client are to include the excavation of any significant deposits, a full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using proforma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the feature(s) accurately located with the National Grid by the Site Investigation Contractor. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context.

- 6.9 Should human remains be revealed by the Site Works, the local police, the client and Historic Scotland will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and Historic Scotland on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

## Report Preparation and Contents

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

## Copyright

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

## Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

## Archive

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

## Finds Disposal

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

## Personnel and Liaison

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

## Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork is to be confirmed. Historic Scotland will be informed of the site mobile phone number at least two weeks prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. The duration of the Watching Brief will be determined by the rate at which the drainage works proceed and the level of complexity of any archaeological deposits and/or features uncovered.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Ltd. Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

## References

Halliday, S. 1997 *Douglas Park Golf Course, Bearsden (New Kilpatrick Parish), Roman Wall* Discovery Excavation Scot 1997, 29

Lelong, O. 2008 *Antonine Wall, Douglas Park Golf Course, Bearsden- Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report- Project 2483* GUARD, Glasgow University.

Lelong, O. 2007 *Antonine Wall, Douglas Park Golf Course, Bearsden-Project 2483*. GUARD, Glasgow University, Discovery and Excavation Scotland 2007.

Robertson, A. S. 1990 *The Antonine Wall: a handbook to the surviving remains*, Glasgow

## Maps Consulted

British Geological Survey 1:63,600, Sheet 30E, Drift and Solid

RCAHMS 2008. *1:25 000 map- The Antonine Wall, World Heritage Site*, Scotprint, Edinburgh

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Our ref: AMH/7342/1/1  
Our Case ID: 201100310

11 May 2011

Dear Mr McEwen

**Ancient Monuments And Archaeological Areas Act 1979  
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent:  
Antonine Wall, New Kilpatrick Cemetery to field boundary S of Boclair –  
Redevelopment of Greens 13 & 15 at Douglas Park Golf Course  
FINAL CONSENT**

I refer to your application for scheduled monument dated 06 April to carry out the redevelopment of greens 13 and 15 at the above monument.

You indicated that a hearing is not requested before the Scottish Ministers determine whether or not to grant scheduled monument consent.

**Accordingly, the Scottish Ministers hereby grant scheduled monument consent to carry out the redevelopment of greens 13 and 15 as outlined in the application dated 06 April.**

Consent is granted subject to the following conditions;

1. The works will be carried out in strict accordance with the details submitted to Historic Scotland in support of the SMC application dated 6 April 2011. No changes to the specification of works shall occur unless these have been agreed in advance in writing with Historic Scotland.

*Reason: to ensure that the work is carried out so as to minimise disturbance to the site and to an acceptable standard.*

2. No work requiring SMC shall take place within the scheduled area until the applicant has secured the initiation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigations approved by Historic Scotland.



*Reason: to ensure that archaeological information is recovered and recorded to a satisfactory standard.*

3. All removal of topsoil or other layers within the scheduled area must be monitored by the archaeologist/archaeological company approved by Historic Scotland and all exposed surfaces must be cleaned by hand.

*Reason: to ensure that all features are noted and investigated.*

4. If archaeological features are exposed or disturbed during the course of the watching brief, work shall be temporarily halted in order to allow recording or excavation judged necessary by the on-site archaeologist.

*Reason: to ensure that any unexpected discoveries that are made during the watching brief are recorded adequately.*

5. A copy of the report detailing the results of the archaeological monitoring shall be sent to Historic Scotland within 3 months of the completion of the works on site.

*Reason: to ensure that the results of the archaeological monitoring are made available.*

6. A single copy of the report should be sent to each of the following organisations: the National Monuments Record of Scotland and the Sites and Monuments Record of East Dunbartonshire Council.

*Reason: to make widely available the immediate results of the work.*

7. A summary account shall be sent to the Archaeology Scotland for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* for the year in which the work takes place.

*Reason: to make widely available the immediate results of the work.*

8. Not less than two weeks before any of the works to which this consent relates are begun on site, Historic Scotland shall be informed in writing of the timetable for the proposed works.

*Reason: to enable a representative of Historic Scotland to have the opportunity to inspect the work for which this consent is granted.*

Yours sincerely

**Rory McDonald**  
Inspector of Ancient Monuments

Cc: Planning, East Dunbartonshire Council  
Mrs Jennifer Marshall, Monument Warden, Historic Scotland



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