

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Castle Street, Dumbarton
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 3939

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**Castle Street, Dumbarton
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: West Dunbartonshire Council

NGR: NS 4000 7524

Project Number: 3939

Report by: Rowena Thomson

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

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Approved by:



Date:

18/11/2014

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

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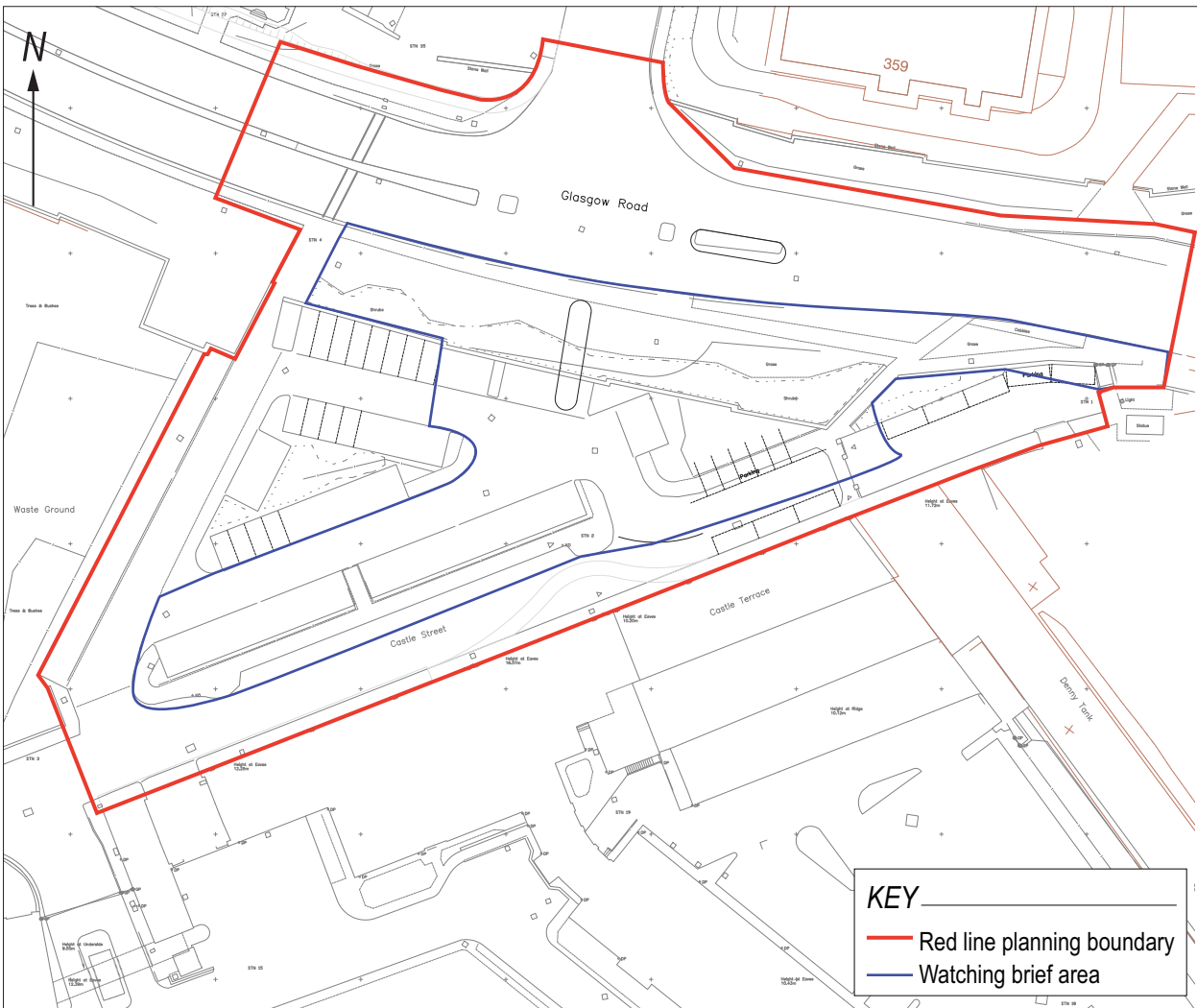
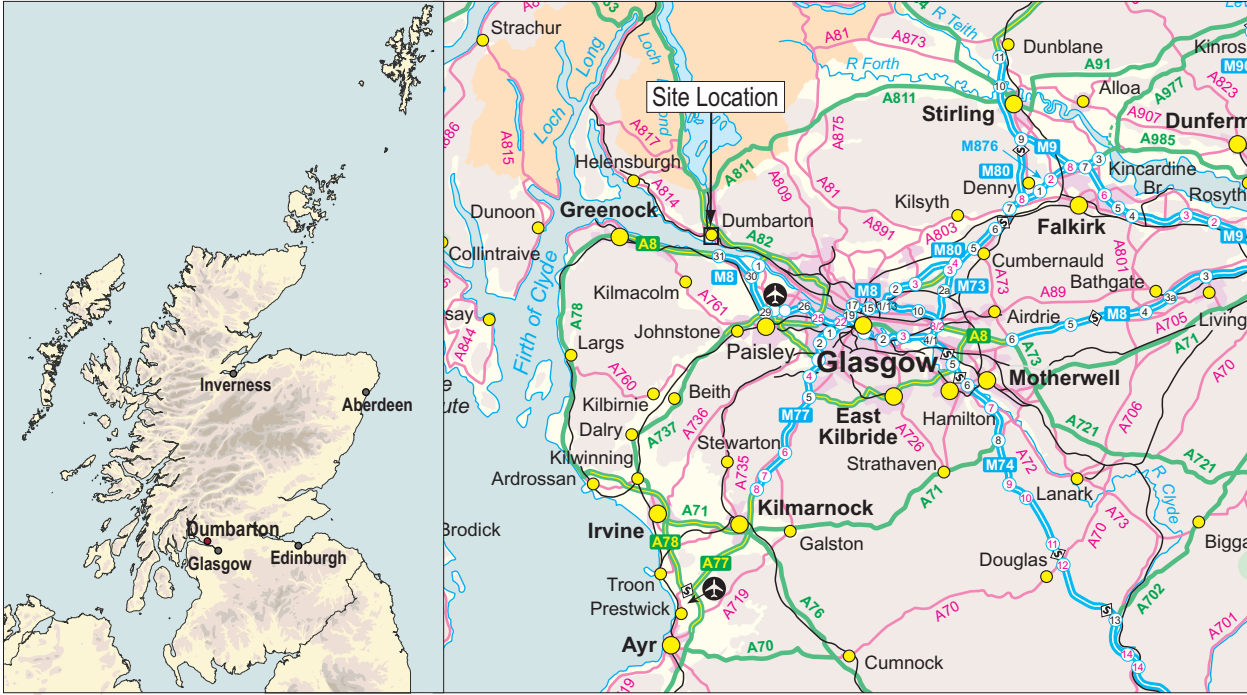


Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works required by the redevelopment of a car park at the junction of Castle Street and Glasgow Road, Dumbarton. No archaeologically significant remains were encountered.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Data Structure Report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief commissioned by West Dunbartonshire Council and undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd between 25 August 2014 and 20 October 2014 during ground-breaking works required for the redevelopment of a car park in central Dumbarton. The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with planning condition 5 (Planning Reference: DC14/087), adhering to the specification provided by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

Site Location

- 3.1 The Watching Brief area is located at the junction of Castle Street and Glasgow Road near the centre of Dumbarton (NGR: NS 4000 7524; Figure 1).
- 3.2 The underlying bedrock is Kinnesswood Formation sandstone with no drift geology present, although the previous line of the River Leven ran very near to the site and may have deposited silts as part of flooding events (British Geological Survey).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The redevelopment area lies within an area of archaeological potential between the historic core of Dumbarton and Castle Rock. There is a potential for domestic remains and industrial activity dating to the medieval period in the surrounding area and along the line of the former natural burn, which defined the burgh's eastern limits. It is possible that the remains of medieval and later milling and other industrial sites were located here. The burn was canalised in its later history, and parts of its original natural course may have survived later development disturbance. Although later developments will have damaged much of the medieval and early modern archaeological deposits within the redevelopment area, parts of it may have suffered less disturbance of this kind and still retain significant archaeological remains, which could lie close to the surface. Should any significant archaeological remains have survived, they would be of considerable importance to improving understanding of the town's development and of its early industrial past.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief was to ensure that important archaeological remains were not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief were as follows:
- undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works to record potential archaeological deposits;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS and the Local Authority on completion of the archaeological works;
 - submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, should significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The methodology adhered to a Method Statement (see Appendix D) agreed in advance with WoSAS. The scope of the watching brief included archaeological monitoring of below ground interventions to ensure that no significant archaeological remains were disturbed, without first being recorded. The watching brief included the monitoring of all over-burden stripping operations by machine, as ground-breaking works could have revealed remains or deposits that relate to the earlier use of the site.
- 6.2 All ground disturbances were monitored by an archaeologist, under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. The number of watching brief archaeologists required during stripping operations was dependent upon the number of machines employed at any one time (one watching brief archaeologist per machine). All machines used for overburden stripping were fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket for removal of any overburden layers (excepting tarmac surface) to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
- 6.3 The overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the required depth of ground-works. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the Watching Brief Archaeologist to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features were recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- 6.4 Suitable down time was provided to the Watching Brief Archaeologist in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered on site. If significant archaeology was encountered, requiring more than one day to excavate and record, an on-site meeting was to be arranged as soon as possible between the GUARD Project Manager, the client's agent and WoSAS to agree appropriate mitigation measures (eg full excavation).
- 6.5 All archaeological finds was dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. The general practice was to bulk recover all artefacts by context.
- 6.6 All hand-excavated feature fills and horizons were to be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence. This could have included micro-morphological sampling in order to address soil development at the site.
- 6.7 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 In the event that human remains were encountered during the watching brief, the local police, the client and WoSAS would have been notified immediately and no further work would have taken place on site until agreement on how to proceed had been reached with all parties.
- 6.9 If any archaeological deposits encountered had been sufficiently significant or complex to require more than one day to record, and these could not be preserved in situ, appropriate mitigation works, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication, may have been required by WoSAS as necessary follow-up works, in accordance with the condition of planning consent. WoSAS on behalf of the Planning Authority would be the final judge of significance in any instance and may have required the full excavation of any archaeological remains to be destroyed by the proposals.

Results

- 7.1 The watching brief was undertaken between 25 August and 20 October 2014 and comprised the monitoring of open area and trench machine excavation. The detailed results of the watching brief are set out in Appendices A-B.

- 7.2 During the works, a variety of modern deposits were identified (Plate 1) but no features of archaeological significance were encountered. The natural subsoil (context 008) was encountered in only a few areas indicating that most of the area was heavily disturbed at the current depth of excavation.
- 7.3 At Glasgow Road, old tramlines from nearby industrial activity survive and were left in situ during the excavation works (Plate 2).



Plate 1: South facing section of cut alongside Glasgow Road, showing tarmac, hard standing, concrete and type 1.



Plate 2: Old tramlines preserved in situ during the ground works.

Discussion

- 8.1 The presence of multiple modern deposits shows a high level of modern (post 1950's) activity in the area, particularly running alongside Glasgow Road and Castle Street where type 1 bedding for the roads and street light trenches were identified (contexts 006 and 007). While archaeological remains may survive at a greater depth, beneath the modern disturbance, none were encountered during these works.

Conclusion

- 9.1 The site location has been extensively redeveloped in the twentieth century resulting in any potential archaeology survival being at a greater depth than this development required.
- 9.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix C. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-195337) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Marnie Ritchie of West Dunbartonshire Council, Scott Macphail of Dougall Baillie and Rhona McLaren of JRB Construction Ltd for their assistance. GUARD Archaeology Ltd would also thank the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) for their advice. The Watching Brief was undertaken by Dave Swan, Farshid Namini and Rowena Thomson. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustration was produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Ronan Toolis.

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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	B	Reused sandstone wall with variably sized blocks ranging between sub-square to rectangular. Height is 1.6m at west, 0.8m in the middle and 1.2m at east. 0.8m long leg to north at the west end. Granite flat capping stones 0.9x0.4x0.06m. Rubble core.	Modern wall
002	A	Soft to moderately compact light orangey-grey brown sandy silt with frequent roots and a tree stump. Occasional corroded iron object found. 0.12m deep, lies over type 1/hard standing mix (006).	Modern/replacement topsoil.
003	C	Tarmac overlying type 1 (007), 0.2m thick	Modern surface
004	C	Brick paved/mono block car park bays. Pink fired bricks 0.1x0.1x0.2m. Laid onto builders sand which overlies (007) – type 1.	Modern car park
005	B	Cut for 001	Cut for modern wall
006	A	Very compact dirty blackish brown mix of ash, broken stone and wood. C0.6m thick. Truncated by field drain (009)	Levelling/bedding deposit
007	A – C	Type 1 – small angular grey stones	Modern type 1 – levelling/ bedding deposit
008	B -C	Moderately compact orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. Affected by later landscaping	Natural
009	C	Drain running east-west, 3m south of the pavement of Glasgow Road and 0.7m below the top of the pavement. 0.65m wide	Drain
010	B	Concrete foundations lying under wall (001) and associated cut (005).	Concrete foundations.
011	C	Very compact hard-standing layer, possibly the base of type layer (007).	Levelling/bedding layer
012	B -C	Loose grey and black mixed Type 1 with black blaze/slag/coal waste. 1.6m deep with 19th/20th century pottery. Inclusions of corroded iron and broken bricks.	Industrial waste used a levelling/bedding deposit
013	C	Brick wall bonded with mortar/cement. 0.35m wide. No cut obvious, aligned N-S.	Late 19th/20th century wall
014	C	Stone cobbles each 0.35x0.2x0.1m, laid vertically. Contains tramlines.	Old pavement next to Glasgow road.

Appendix B: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	Pre-ground works	N
2	-	-	Pre-ground works	NW
3	-	-	Pre-ground works	B
4	-	-	Pre-ground works	SW
5	-	-	Pre-ground works	SSW
6	-	-	Pre-ground works	E
7	-	-	Pre-ground works	S
8	-	-	Pre-ground works	NE
9	-	001	Wall, pre-removal	SE
10	-	001	Wall, pre-removal	SE
11	-	001	Wall, pre-removal	N
12	-	-	General shot, with Castle	N
13	-	-	ID shot	-
14	-	001	Working shots	W
15	-	001	Working shots	SW
16	-	001	Working shots	S
17	-	001	Working shots	W
18	-	001	Working shots	SW
19	-	001	Location of wall	S
20	-	001	Location of wall	SE
21	-	001	Location of wall	E
22	-	001	Location of wall	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
23	-	001	Location of wall	S
24	-	-	General shot	SW
25	-	001	Bush removal to north of (001)	SW
26	-	001	Bush removal to north of (001)	NW
27	-	001	After removal of (001) and bushes	W
28	-	-	Removal of paving	W
29	-	-	Removal of paving	W
30	-	-	Void – stub of old house	-
31	-	-	Void – stub of old house	-
32	-	-	Void – stub of old house	-
33	-	-	Void – stub of old house	-
34	-	-	Void – stub of old house	-
35	-	001	Shrubs	S
36	-	001	Shrubs	S
37	-	007	Type 1 (007) below (004) south of wall (001)	N
38	-	007	Type 1 (007) below (004) south of wall (001)	W
39	-	007	Type 1 (007) below (004) south of wall (001)	W
40	-	007	Type 1 (007) below (004) south of wall (001)	W
41	-	007	Type 1 (007) below (004) south of wall (001)	SW
42	-	007	Type 1 (007) below (004) south of wall (001)	NW
43	-	-	Void	-
44	-	-	Void	-
45	-	001, 007	South of wall (001), showing (007)	E
46	-	-	ID shot	-
47	-	-	Removal of tree stumps	W
48	-	-	Removal of tree stumps	W
49	-	-	Removal of tree stumps	E
50	-	006	Working shot at verge showing landscaping	W
51	-	006	Working shot at verge showing landscaping	SW
52	C	003	Pre-removal of tarmac in area C – car park	NW
53	C	003	Pre-removal of tarmac in area C – car park	NE
54	C	003	Pre-removal of tarmac in area C – car park	W
55	C	003	Pre-removal of tarmac in area C – car park	SW
56	C	003	Pre-removal of tarmac in area C – car park	S
57	C	003	Pre-removal of tarmac in area C – car park	SE
58	C	003	Pre-removal of tarmac in area C – car park	E
59	C	003	Pre-removal of tarmac in area C – car park	NE
60	-	-	Dinosaur	-
61	-	-	Dinosaur	-
62	A	008	Sample section at west of excavation in area A showing natural.	S
63	-	006, 008	Natural, truncated by hard-standing (006)	W
64	-	006, 008	Natural, truncated by hard-standing (006)	W
65	-	006, 008, 009	Verge, natural, hard-standing and drain	W
66	-	-	Architectural fragment in landscape	-
67	-	-	Architectural fragment in landscape	-
68	-	-	Architectural fragment in landscape	-
69	-	-	Architectural fragment in landscape	-
70	-	-	Architectural fragment in landscape	-
71	-	001	Pre-grubbing out – foundation stones and hard-standing	W
72	-	-	Modern iron finds	-
73	-	006, 008, 009	Verge – natural hard-standing and drain	-
74	-	006, 008, 009	Verge – natural hard-standing and drain	W
75	-	006, 008, 009	Verge – natural hard-standing and drain	SW
76	-	-	Architectural fragments	S
77	-	-	Architectural fragments	-

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
78	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
79	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
80	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
81	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
82	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
83	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
84	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
85	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
86	-	001	Working shot – removal of foundation stones	W
87	-	001	Working shot – removal of foundation stones	W
88	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
89	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
90	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
91	-	001	Concrete foundations	W
92	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
93	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
94	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
95	-	-	Architectural fragments	-
96	A	-	Mid-excavation shot of verge	W
97	A	-	Mid-excavation shot of verge	E
98	-	010	Concrete base	E
99	-	010	Concrete base	W
100	C	003, 004	Tarmac and back railing (006) removal	NW
101	C	003, 004	Tarmac and back railing (006) removal	NW
102	C	003, 004	Tarmac and back railing (006) removal	NW
103	C	003, 004	Tarmac and back railing (006) removal	NW
104	C	003, 004	Tarmac and back railing (006) removal	W
105	C	003, 004	Tarmac and back railing (006) removal	NE
106	C	004	Removal of mono-block, revealing builders sand	N
107	C	004	Removal of mono-block, revealing builders sand	N
108	C	007	Working shot	E
109	-	-	Castle St – pre-groundworks	E
110	-	-	Castle St – pre-groundworks	W
111	-	-	Void	-
112	-	-	Void	-
113	-	-	Void	-
114	-	-	Void	-
115	-	008	Wall foundation slot under (005)being filled in	W
116	C	007, 011	Slot through Type 1 (007) including compact stone	NW
117	C	007, 011	Slot through Type 1 (007) including compact stone	SW
118	C	007	Car park and Type 1	W
119	C	007	Car park and Type 1	W
120	C	007	Car park and Type 1	NW
121	C	007	Car park and Type 1	N
122	C	007, 011	Slot through (007) at west, modern drain	N
123	C	011	Car park at Castle St section	N
124	C	007, 011	Working shot	E
125	C	011	Post-excavation of car park	W
126	C	011	Post-excavation of car park	W
127	C	011	Working shot – removing (007) south of wall (001)	W
128	C	-	Working shot – roller	NW
129	C	-	Working shot – roller	SW
130	C	-	Working shot – roller	W
131	C	-	Area excavated so far	SW
132	C	-	Area excavated so far	SW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
133	C	-	Area excavated so far	S
134	C	-	Area excavated so far	SW
135	C	-	Area excavated so far	S
136	C	-	Area excavated so far	S
137	C	-	Area excavated so far	S
138	C	-	Area excavated so far	S
139	C	-	Area excavated so far	S
140	C	-	Area excavated so far	S
141	C	-	Area excavated so far	E
142	C	-	Area excavated so far	E
143	C	-	Area excavated so far	NE
144	A	-	Verge civilised	W
145	A	-	Verge civilised	E
146	C	-	Stripping pavement of Castle St	E
147	C	-	Stripping pavement of Castle St	E
148	C	-	Working shot – west of car park	E
149	C	-	Working shot – west of car park	E
150	A	-	Working shot – grass north of wall (001)	W
151	C	-	Working shot – drains	W
152	C	007	Working shot – drain near Castle St	N
153	C	012	Working shot – drain near Castle St	NE
154	C	012	Working shot – drain near Castle St	N
155	C	012, 013	Working shot – drain cut and brick wall	W
156	C	013	Brick wall	S
157	C	-	Drain	S
158	C	-	Working shot	S
159	C	-	Working shot	-
160	C	-	Working shot	-
161	C	-	Working shot	-
162	C	-	Working shot	-
163	C	-	West facing section of drain channel	W
164	C	-	Working shot	-
165	C	-	East facing section of drain channel	E
166	C	-	Working shot	-
167	C	-	Working shot	-
168	C	-	West facing section	W
169	C	-	General shot	-
170	C	-	General shot	-
171	C	004, 007	Under mono block	SW
172	A	002, 006	Old tramlines	S
173	A	002, 006	Old tramlines	SE
174	A	002, 006	Working shot	SW
175	A	002, 006	Working shot	SW
176	A	-	ID shot	-
177	A	002, 006	Post-ex/Working shot	E
178	A	002, 006	Post-ex/Working shot	W
179	C	002, 006	S facing section	S
180	C	-	Working shot	S

Appendix C: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

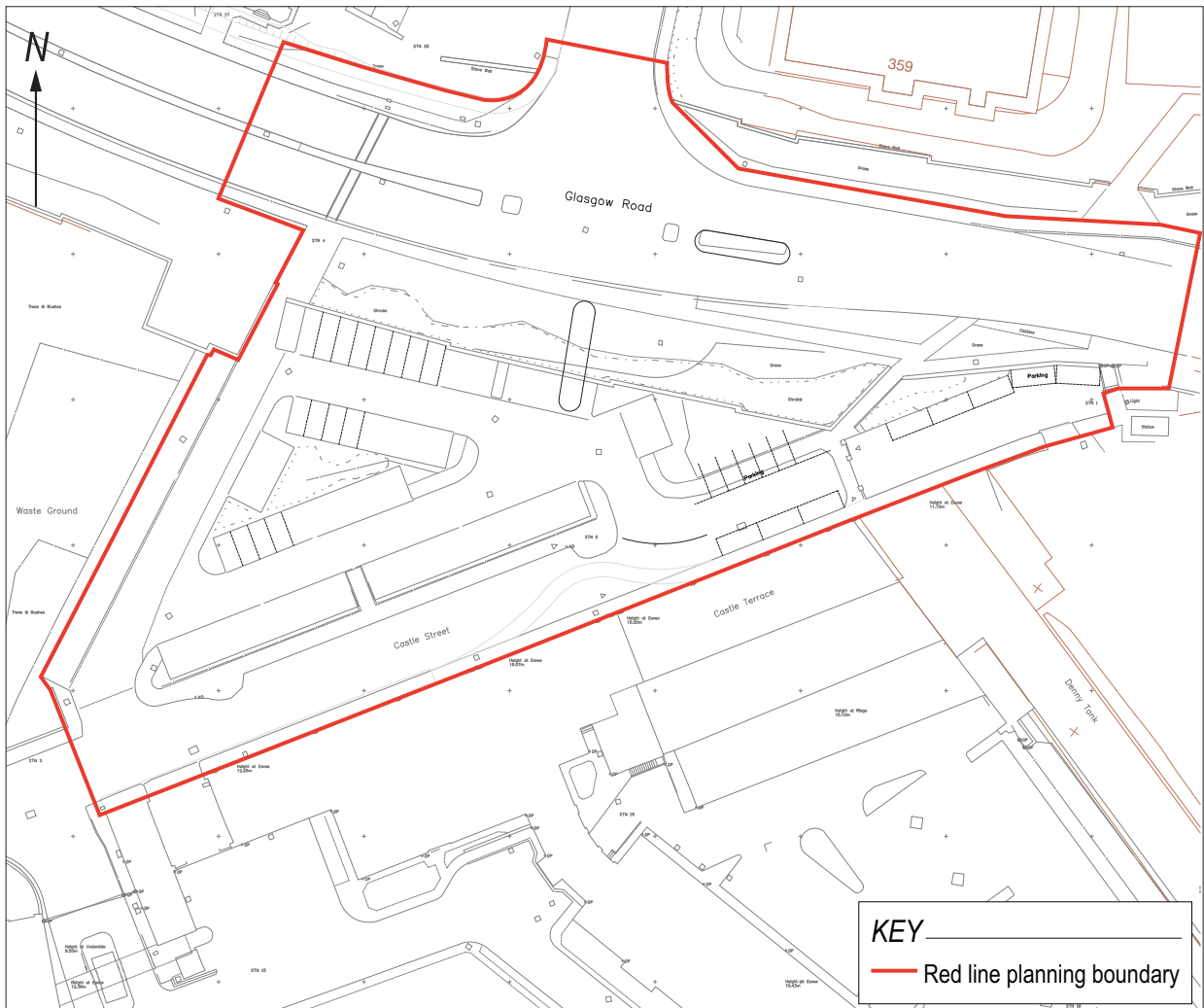
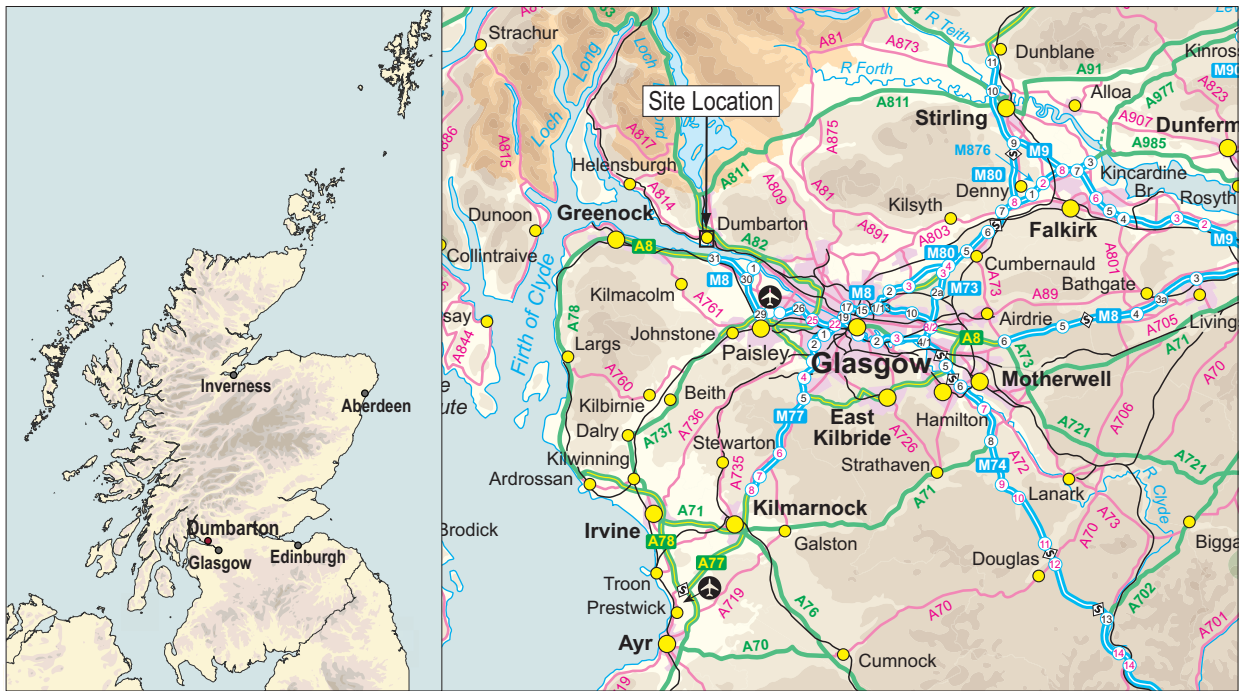
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Dunbartonshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Castle Street, Dumbarton
PROJECT CODE:	3939
PARISH:	Dumbarton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Rowena Thomson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 4000 7524
START DATE (this season)	25 August 2014
END DATE (this season)	20 October 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Due to the proximity of the medieval core of Dumbarton, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd during the open area excavations for redevelopment works at Castle Street. No archaeological features were encountered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	West Dunbartonshire Council
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Appendix D: Method Statement**CASTLE STREET, DUMBARTON**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 3939



KEY
— Red line planning boundary

Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological Method Statement is for the watching brief required for the redevelopment of Castle Street in Dumbarton. This Method Statement will require to be agreed by the archaeological advisers to the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the redevelopment of Castle Street in Dumbarton, to be undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of West Dunbartonshire Council. In compliance with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service's (WoSAS) specification for Condition 5 of planning consent (Planning Reference: DC14/087), our scope of works will comprise archaeological monitoring during ground-breaking works (eg overburden strip). WoSAS, archaeological advisers to West Dunbartonshire Council, require that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during ground breaking works as the redevelopment area has potential archaeological sensitivity. The ground-breaking works to be monitored during this watching brief will comprise the topsoil/overburden strip.
- 2.2 This Method Statement outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post-excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further Method Statement addendums. These Method Statement addendums, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by West Dunbartonshire Council.

Site Location

- 3.1 The Watching Brief area is located at the junction of Castle Street and Glasgow Road near the centre of Dumbarton (NGR: NS 40000 75246; Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The redevelopment area lies within an area of archaeological potential between the historic core of Dumbarton and Castle Rock. There is a potential for domestic remains and industrial activity dating to the medieval period in the surrounding area and along the line of the former natural burn, which defined the burgh's eastern limits. It is possible that the remains of medieval and later milling and other industrial sites were located here. The burn was canalised in its later history, and parts of its original natural course may have survived later development disturbance. Although later developments will have damaged much of the medieval and early modern archaeological deposits within the redevelopment area, parts of it may have suffered less disturbance of this kind and still retain significant archaeological remains, which could lie close to the surface. Should any significant archaeological remains have survived, they would be of considerable importance to improving understanding of the town's development and of its early industrial past.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
 - undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works to record potential archaeological deposits;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS and the Local Authority on completion of the archaeological works

- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with 2.2 above.

Methodology

- 6.1 The scope of the watching brief will include archaeological monitoring of below ground interventions to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed, without first being recorded. The watching brief will include the monitoring of all over-burden stripping operations by machine, as ground-breaking works may reveal remains or deposits that relate to the earlier use of the site.
- 6.2 All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. The number of watching brief archaeologists required during stripping operations will be dependent upon the number of machines employed at any one time (one watching brief archaeologist per machine). All machines used for overburden stripping will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket for removal of any overburden layers (excepting tarmac surface) to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
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- 6.7 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 In the event that human remains are encountered during the watching brief, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be notified immediately and no further work will take place on site until agreement on how to proceed has been reached with all parties.
- 6.9 If any archaeological deposits encountered are sufficiently significant or complex to require more than one day to record, and these cannot be preserved in situ, appropriate mitigation works, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication, may be required by WoSAS as necessary follow-up works, in accordance with the condition of planning consent. WoSAS on behalf of the Planning Authority will be the final judge of significance in any instance and may well require the full excavation of any archaeological remains to be destroyed by the proposals.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A Data Structure Report (DSR) is to be produced within four weeks of fieldwork ending. Any Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) is to be produced within 3 months of WoSAS agreement to the DSR. Any final publication is to be completed within a year of WOSAS agreement to the PERD (subject to availability of specialists etc). The DSR will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the results of the watching brief. It will also include lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs.

- 7.2 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
 - 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 the watching brief
 - feature descriptions
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
 - bibliography
- 7.3 Digital PDF copies of the report will be sent to the client and WoSAS.
- 7.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state, 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 Limited.

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 work, 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, WoSAS 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 Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Mr Kevin Mooney
 - Technical Support: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Project Manager: Mr Bob Will
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Mr Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works is expected to be during the week commencing 4 August 2014. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. Archaeological watching brief work during ground-breaking works will be undertaken in accordance with the main contractor's schedule.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited 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. It is standard GUARD Archaeology 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 Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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