

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Glebe Cemetery Extension, Stonehouse Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report Project 4057

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Glebe Cemetery Extension, Stonehouse
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: South Lanarkshire Council

NGR: NS 74887 46945

Project Number: 4057

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Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

Approved by:



Date:

30/01/2015

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

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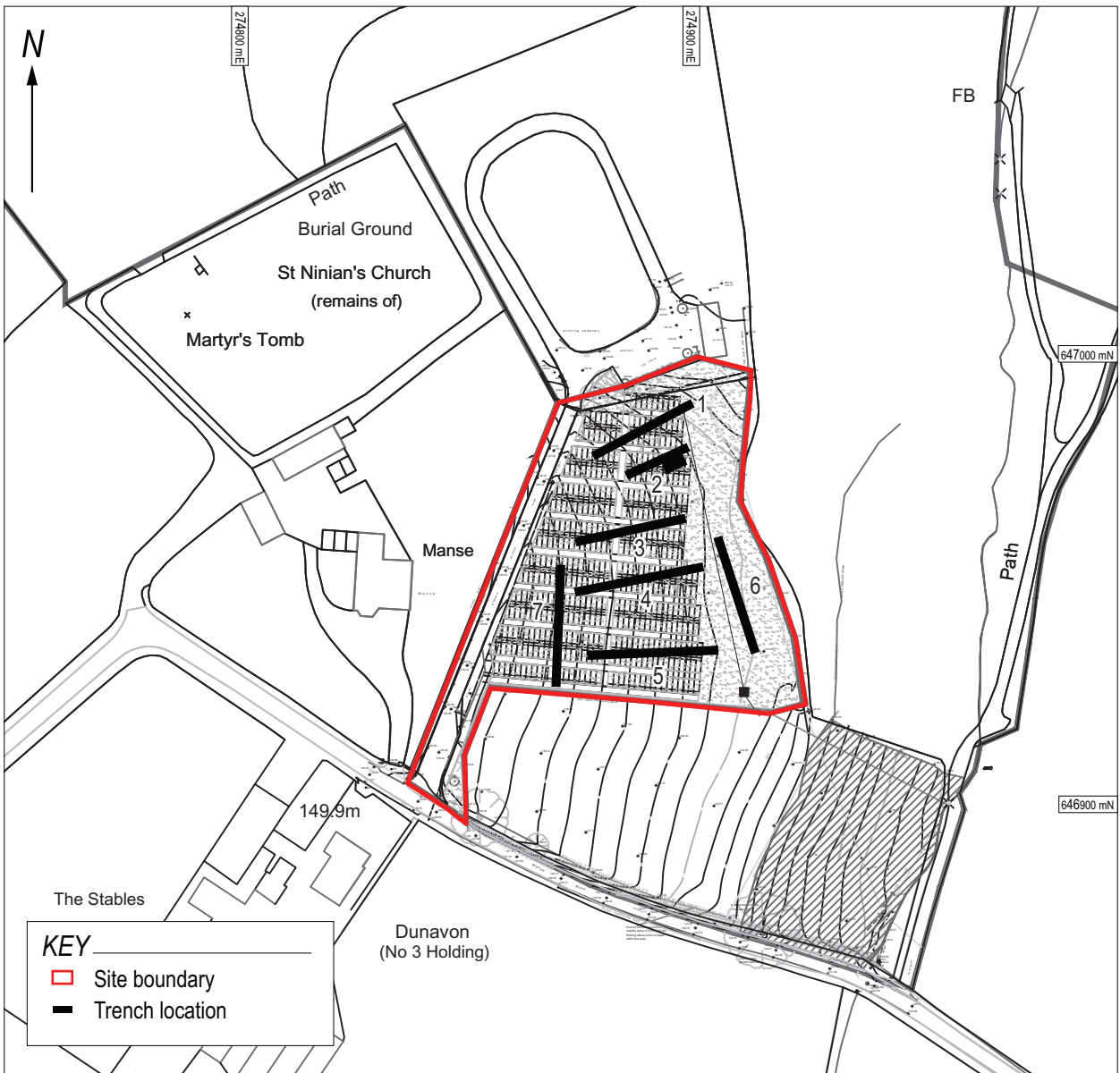
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KEY
□ Site boundary
▬ Trench location

Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council, on an area proposed for the extension of Glebe Cemetery, Stonehouse. The trial trench evaluation sampled 8.4% (368.5 m²) of the total area proposed for development (4,400 m²) and was spread over seven trenches. The work programme revealed one pit containing possible industrial processing waste and three linear features of unknown date and function.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council on an area proposed for the extension of Glebe Cemetery, Stonehouse (Figure 1). The work was carried out on 21st-22nd January 2015 to address planning condition HM/14/0530 as stipulated by South Lanarkshire Council acting on advice from West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located approximately 600 m west from the centre of Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire at (NGR: NS 74887 46945) (Figure 1). The 0.44 hectare area slopes from west to east ranging in height from 150 m OD along the western boundary to 146 m OD at its eastern extent. The area is currently in grass and used as rough pasture and is framed by roads/tracks to the west, south and east with deciduous trees along the north-east edge. The present Glebe Cemetery resides to the immediate north of the site.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is Glacial Till sand and gravel, while the solid geology consists of Scottish lower coal measures formation (British Geological Survey Map Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/obritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known significant archaeological or historical sites present within the proposed development area. However, approximately 85 m to the north-west of the area is a pre-Reformation Church dedicated to St Ninian (Canmore ID: 45596, Site No. NS74NW, WoSAS PIN 9711) in the 9th century. All that now remains of St Ninian's Church is the west gable-end, it is B-listed (Ref:18506). The martyr's Tomb also located here commemorates the death of James Thomson who was shot in an encounter at Drumclog on June 1st 1679. A twentieth century War Memorial also exists on the site. St Ninian's Holy Well (Canmore ID 45601 Site Number NS74NW 8, WoSAS PIN 9716) is located 125 m south-west of the development area. No ground-works associated with the proposed development will impact upon any areas of known archaeology.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify:
- the presence or absence of as yet unknown archaeological features within the proposed development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the evaluation, are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an 8% (352 m²) archaeological evaluation of the 4,400 m² area of the proposed development 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 WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

5.3 The scope of the archaeological works were to establish:

- that if the archaeological evaluation encounters no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this development.

Methodology

- 6.1 A series of seven evaluation trenches (Figure 1) each measuring 2 m wide and between 20 and 28 m in length were excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.2 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.3 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample was 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features were made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.4 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds were collected as bulk samples by context. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment.
- 6.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 Due to the presence of potential archaeological features in trench 2, its south-western end was extended to reveal their full extent.
- 6.8 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.9 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the 8% evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a Method Statement addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.10 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling was undertaken by a back-acting machine. The pit feature in trench 2 was covered with terram sheeting prior to backfilling to assist in both protection and relocation should this be necessary.
- 6.11 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Results

- 7.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the detailed results found in Appendices B-D and Figure 1. During the course of the work one pit and three possible linear features of unknown function and date were discovered. The subsoil 002 comprised a firm mottled yellow/orange/brown fine grained silty sand with very few stone inclusions. Animal burrowing and plant root infiltration had disturbed much of its surface (plate 1). Truncating this deposit in trench 2 was a large sub-oval shaped pit 2004 measuring 2.8 m x 1.9 m with a depth of 0.5 m. It contained two fills, the lower fill 2008 comprised a beige sandy deposit with small spreads of possible burnt/degraded sandstone, charcoal and possible coal inclusions. Several small flecks of very degraded possible shell/lime was also discovered and there appeared to be burnt patches of sand. The fill measured 0.4 m in length and between 20 mm and 50 mm thick. Above this lay another fill 2005 which comprised moderately compacted orange/beige/brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, coal and degraded/burnt sandstone. This fill measured 0.46 m in thickness (figure 2). No finds were located and the fills remain undated.

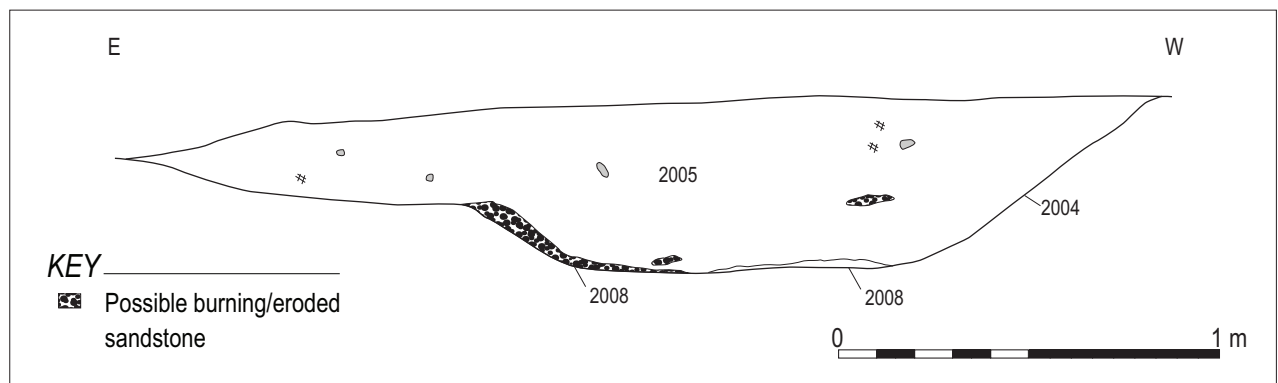


Figure 2: North facing section of pit 2004.



Plate 1: Post-excavation of trench 4.



Plate 2: Pit 2004 and linear feature 2006 in trench 2.

- 7.2 To the immediate south-west of the pit lay a linear feature 2006 which measured 0.4 m in width, 0.16 m in depth with an observable length of only 2 m. It was orientated NW/SE and was truncated by the trench edge at its south-east end and pit 2004 at the north-west (figure 3). The fill comprised an orange/beige silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and coal. At the SE end it was located at a depth of 0.7 m from the present ground surface (plate 2).
- 7.3 Two possible linear features were found in trench 1. Feature 1003 was located in the south-western end of the trench and orientated perpendicularly NW/SE. It measured 0.5 m in width with a depth of 20 mm. Its fill comprised a very loose mid brown sandy silt with a large number of plant root inclusions. No finds were located within its fill although its very loose consistency

may denote a feature of possible modern date (plate 3). Also located in the central area of the trench was linear feature 1004 measuring 1 m in width and 30 mm in depth. Its fill was similar to 1003 although slightly more compact and was similarly orientated. No finds were located within its fill.

- 7.4 Above the subsoil in trenches 2 to 6 was found an intermediate deposit comprising moderately compacted orange brown silty sand 003 which varied in thickness between 0.08 m and 0.42 m. It appeared deepest in the eastern extent of the site due to the downward slope of the ground in this direction. No finds were located. The topsoil 001 comprised a mid-brown silty sand with a large amount of plant root inclusions and occasional stones and measured in thickness between 0.31 m and 0.34 m. Very occasional fragments of modern pottery SF1 was found in this deposit. The area was topped with grass turf which was very hummocky underfoot.

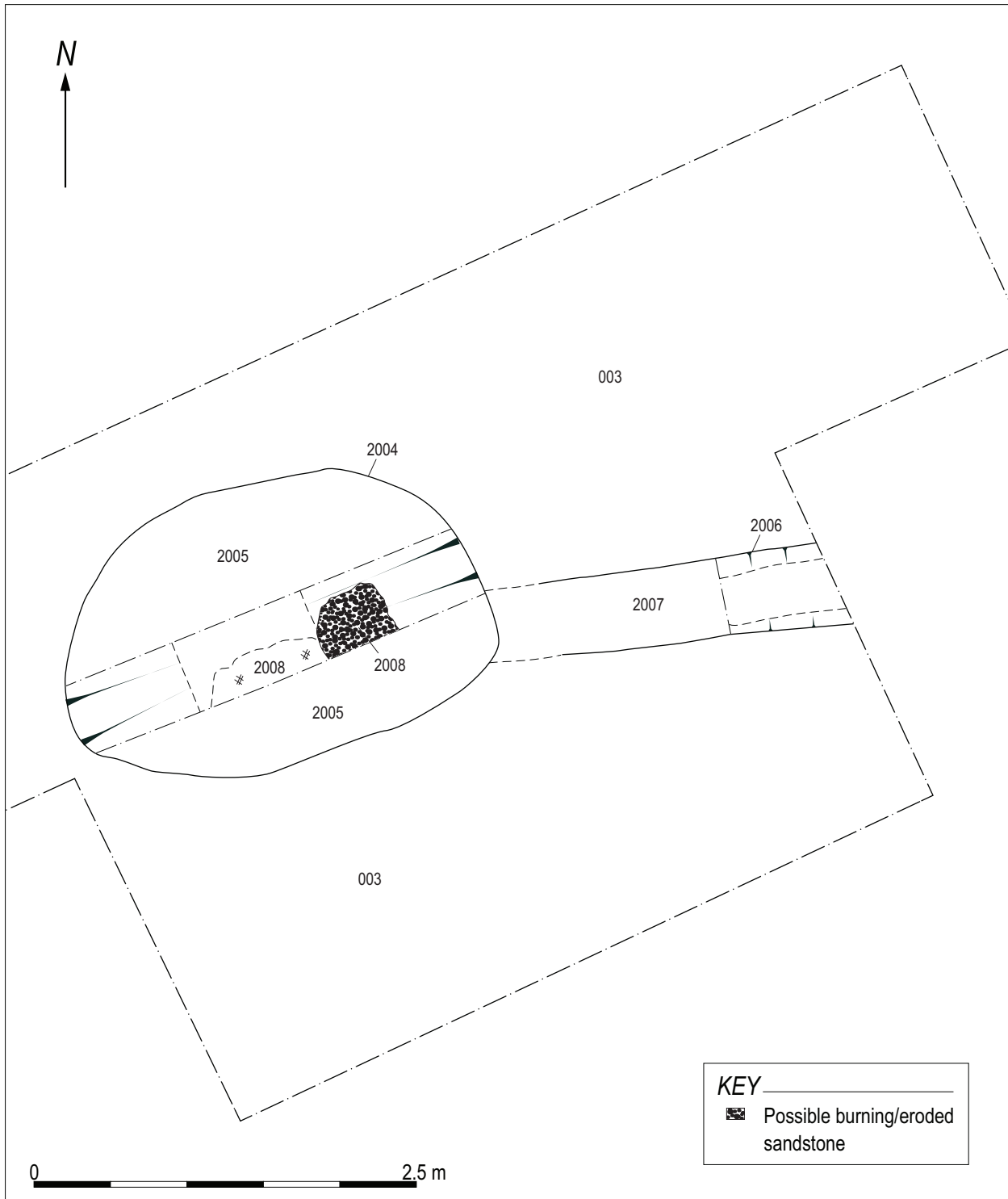


Figure 3:
 Plan of pit 2004 and linear feature 2006.

- 7.5 Seven trenches were excavated, totalling 368.5 m² with some areas of trenches requiring machine excavation in excess of 0.6 m below current ground surface. The details on each trench is set out in Appendix B-D.



Plate 3: Oblique shot of pit 2004 and its fills 2005 and 2008, trench 2.



Plate 4: Linear feature at western end of trench 1.

Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation trenches revealed one pit and one linear feature of possible archaeological interest (trench 2) and two linear features of possible modern origin (trench 1). Several other potential features were also excavated in these trenches but were discounted as the product of animal burrowing which appeared extensive across the site. No artefacts were recovered to provide possible date or possible function for the features described above. The fill of pit 2004 in trench 2 contained material including charcoal, possible coal flecks and burnt patches and could be the result of unidentified small-scale industrial processing although no structural feature was encountered which could confirm this.
- 8.2 Linear feature 2006 is also difficult to interpret due to it not being fully exposed during the present work programme and no artefacts were recovered from the fill to provide an indication of date or function. The location of this linear feature immediately adjacent to the large pit 2004 does suggest the possibility the features may be related. Being located 0.7 m below the present ground surface would also suggest that the linear feature has some antiquity and its fill was very different to those linear features found in trench 1, which could be more readily accepted as modern in date.
- 8.3 All features of archaeological potential were uncovered in the northern half of the site. No potential archaeological features or artefacts were located in the southern half of the site and it appears archaeologically sterile.

Conclusion

- 9.1 The evaluation work has shown that there are potentially significant archaeologically sensitive features within the northern portion of the development site. In consequence, it may be recommended that a watching brief is carried out during the construction programme to fully expose these features to aid their interpretation and their association with other known sites in the locale.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any further archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

- 9.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix H. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1 – 201430(1)) 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 South Lanarkshire Council and in particular Jo Gillies and Paul Robins of WoSAS for their advice and assistance. Plant and driver was supplied by Brown Plant. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The evaluation was conducted by Maureen Kilpatrick. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.

**Glebe Cemetery Extension, Stonehouse
Archaeological Evaluation**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> (accessed 19th January 2015).

West of Scotland Archaeology Services (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments Record. Available from <http://www.wosas.net/wosas> (accessed 19th January 2015).

Appendix B: List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	25	1.8	0.4	Dark brown loosely compacted sandy silt with plant root inclusions and occasional pebble sized stones (depth 0.34 m)	Very mottled yellow/beige sand. Bioturbation present	Two possible linear features
2	20	1.8	0.38 - 0.7	Dark brown loosely compacted sandy silt with plant root inclusions and occasional pebble sized stones (depth 0.31 m). Below was a moderately compacted beige/dark brown silty sand (depth 0.35 m)	Very mottled yellow/beige sand. Bioturbation present	Pit and linear feature
3	25	1.8	0.42 - 0.5	Dark brown loosely compacted sandy silt with plant root inclusions and occasional pebble sized stones (depth 0.32 m). Below was a moderately compacted beige/dark brown silty sand (depth 0.08 m)	Very mottled yellow/beige sand. Bioturbation present	No archaeology noted.
4	27	1.8	0.48 - 0.6	Dark brown loosely compacted sandy silt with plant root inclusions and occasional pebble sized stones (depth 0.32 m). Below was a moderately compacted beige/dark brown silty sand (depth 0.20 m)	Very mottled orange/beige sand. Bioturbation present	No archaeology noted.
5	27	1.8	0.4 - 0.6	Dark brown loosely compacted sandy silt with plant root inclusions and occasional pebble sized stones (depth 0.30 m). Below was a moderately compacted beige/dark brown silty sand (depth 0.20 m)	Very mottled orange/beige sand. Bioturbation present	No archaeology noted.
6	26	1.8	0.64 - 0.7	Dark brown loosely compacted sandy silt with plant root inclusions and occasional pebble sized stones (depth 0.50 m). Below was a moderately compacted beige/dark brown silty sand (depth 0.16 m - 0.2 m)	Very mottled orange/beige sand. Bioturbation present	No archaeology noted.
7	26	1.8	0.48 - 0.58	Dark brown loosely compacted sandy silt with plant root inclusions and occasional pebble sized stones (depth 0.42 m).	Very mottled yellow/beige sand. Bioturbation present	No archaeology noted.

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
1003	Linear feature orientated NW/SE, measures 0.5 m width, 0.02 m depth, 2 m exposed. Filled with mid brown sandy silt.	Linear feature of unknown function - possible drainage.
1004	Linear feature orientated NW/SE, measures 1 m width, 0.03 m depth, 2 m exposed. Filled with mid brown sandy silt of moderate compaction	Linear feature of unknown function - possible drainage.
2004	Oval cut measuring 2.8 m x 1.9 m with a depth of 0.5 m. Sides fairly steep and base slightly rounded. Filled with 2005 and 2008. Longest side orientated NE/SW.	Cut of pit of unknown date
2005	Moderately compacted mid beige/brown silty sand with coal and charcoal inclusions. Also degraded/?burnt sandstone and ?lime/shell frags	Upper fill of pit 2004
2006	Linear cut measuring 0.4 m in width and 0.06 m in depth. Sides gently sloping and base rounded. Orientated NW/SE and filled with 2007.	Cut of linear feature
2007	Orange/brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and coal, moderate compaction. Measures 20-50mm in depth and 0.4m in length, width unknown	Fill of 2006
2008	?Degraded/burnt sandstone frag/scorched sand, coal frags, charcoal flecks and poss shell/lime frags. Located base of pit 2004, depth 0.02 m.	Lower fill of pit 2004

Appendix D: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	Topsoil	001	3	Ceramic	Modern pottery sherds

Appendix E: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	Tr 2	2007	1xL				x	Flotation
2	Tr 2	2005	1xL				x	Flotation
3	Tr 2	2008	1xL				x	Flotation

Appendix F: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	Tr 2	1	N-facing section of pit	1:10
2	Tr 2	1	S-facing section of pit	1:10
3	Tr 2	2	Post-excavation of pit	1:20
4	Tr 2	1	E-facing section of linear feature	1:10

Appendix G: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	-	-	Pre-excavation	W
2	-	-	Pre-excavation	SW
3	-	-	Pre-excavation	SW
4	-	-	Pre-excavation	W
5	-	-	Pre-excavation	NW
6	-	-	Pre-excavation	NW
7	Tr 7	-	ID shot	-
8	Tr 7	001-002	W-facing section	W
9	Tr 7	002	Post-excavation	N
10	Tr 6	-	ID shot	-
11	Tr 6	003	Post-excavation	N
12	Tr 6	001-003	W-facing section	W
13	Tr 4	-	ID shot	-
14	Tr 4	001-003	SE-facing section	SE
15	Tr 4	003	Post-excavation	NE
16	Tr 5	-	ID shot	-
17	Tr 5	003	N-facing section	N
18	Tr 5	001-003	Post-excavation	W
19	Tr 3	-	ID shot	-
20	Tr 3	001-003	SE-facing section	SE
21	Tr 3	003	Post-excavation	NE
22	Tr 2	-	ID shot	-
23	Tr 2	-	ID shot	-
24	Tr 2	001-003	SE-facing section	SE
25	Tr 2	003	Post-excavation	SW
26	Tr 1	-	ID shot	-
27	Tr 1	001-002	SE-facing section	SE
28	Tr 1	002	Post-excavation	SW
29	-	-	Shot of Glebe Cemetery	S
30	Tr 1	002	Possible linear feature	NW
31	Tr 1	002	Possible linear feature	NW
32	Tr 1	002	Possible linear feature (mid trench area)	NW
33	Tr 1	002	Possible linear feature (mid trench area)	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
34	Tr 1	002	Bioturbation	NW
35	Tr 2	2004-2005	Mid-excavation of pit	W
36	Tr 2	2004-2005	Mid-excavation of pit	W
37	Tr 2	2004-2005	Mid-excavation of pit	E
38	Tr 2	2008	Mid-excavation of pit- base of pit	N
39	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	SE
40	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	SE
41	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	SE
42	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	SE
43	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	SW
44	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	SE
45	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	SE
46	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	SE
47	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	SE
48	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	NW
49	Tr 2	2004-2008	Mid-excavation and full exposure of features	NW
50	Tr 2	2004-2005	S-facing section of pit	S
51	Tr 2	2004-2005	S-facing section of pit oblique shot	SE
52	Tr 2	2004-2005	S-facing section of pit oblique shot	SE
53	Tr 2	2004-2005	N-facing section of pit	N
54	Tr 2	2004-2005	N-facing section of pit (close-up)	N
55	Tr 2	2004-2005	S-facing section of pit	NE
56	Tr 2	2004-2005	S-facing section of pit	NW
57	Tr 2	2008	Close-up of coal/charcoal/possible burning	S
58	Tr 2	2008	Close-up of ?burnt/degraded stone	S
59	Tr 2	2008	Close-up of lower fill	W
60	Tr 2	2008	Close-up of lower fill	W
61	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SW
62	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SW
63	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SW
64	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SW
65	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SW
66	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SW
67	-	-	Backfilled trenches	NW

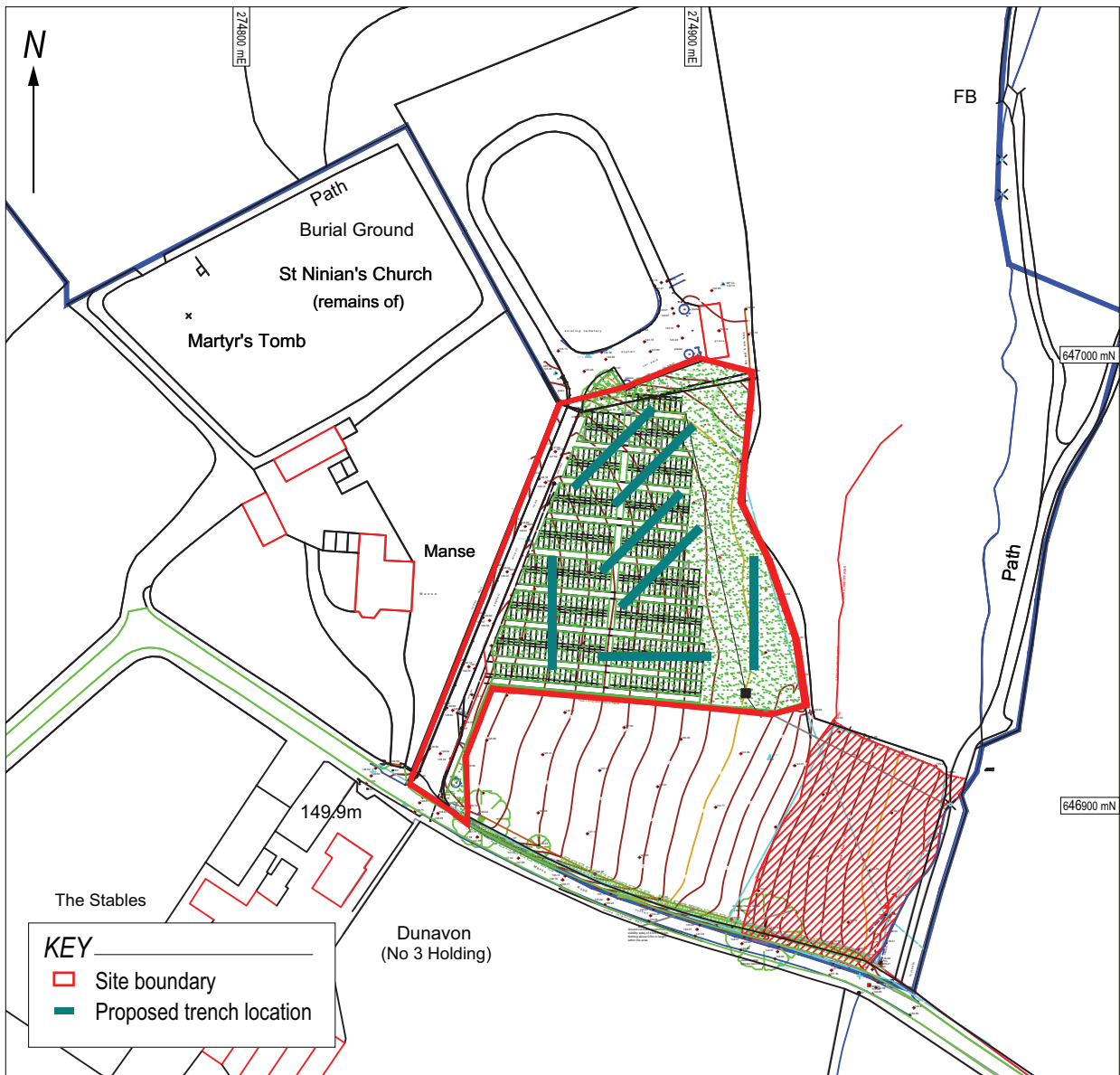
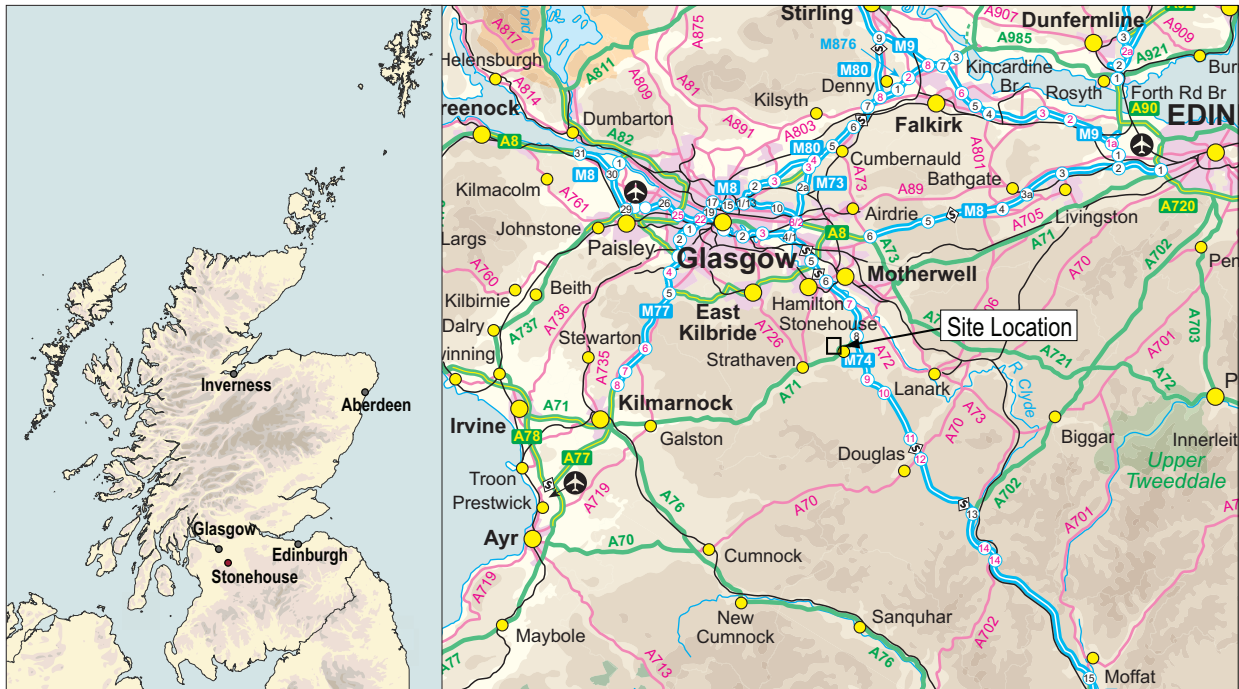
Appendix H: Discovery and Excavation Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Glebe Cemetery Extension
PROJECT CODE:	4057
PARISH:	Stonehouse
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 74887 46945
START DATE (this season)	21 st January 2015
END DATE (this season)	22 nd January 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council, on an area proposed for the extension of Glebe Cemetery, Stonehouse. The trial trench evaluation sampled 8.4% (368.5 m ²) of the total area proposed for development (4,400 m ²) and was spread over seven trenches. The work programme revealed one pit containing possible industrial processing waste and three linear features of unknown date and function.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	uncertain
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	South Lanarkshire Council
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	54 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive will be deposited with the NMRS

Appendix I: Archaeological Evaluation Method Statement**GLEBE CEMETERY EXTENSION,
STONEHOUSE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 4057



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological method statement is for the evaluation of the area proposed for the extension of Glebe Cemetery, Stonehouse (Figure 1). This document will require to be approved by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement sets out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation required to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed extension area ahead of development. An 8% archaeological evaluation has been agreed as an appropriate strategy in consultation with WoSAS and will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.
- 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 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 WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located approximately 600 m west from the centre of Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire at (NGR: NS 74887 46945) (Figure 1). The 0.44 hectare area slopes from west to east ranging in height from 150 m OD along the western boundary to 146 m OD at its eastern extent. The area is currently in grass and is framed by roads/tracks to the west, south and east with deciduous trees along the north-east edge.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known significant archaeological or historical sites present within the proposed development area. However, approximately 85 m to the north-west of the area is a pre-Reformation Church dedicated to St Ninian (Canmore ID: 45596, Site No. NS74NW, WoSAS PIN 9711) in the 9th century. All that now remains of St Ninian's Church is the west gable-end, it is B-listed (Ref:18506). The martyr's Tomb also located here commemorates the death of James Thomson who was shot in an encounter at Drumclog on June 1st 1679. A twentieth century War Memorial also exists on the site. St Ninian's Holy Well (Canmore ID 45601 Site Number NS74NW 8, WoSAS PIN 9716) is located 125 m south-west of the development area. No ground-works associated with the proposed development will impact upon any areas of known archaeology.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:
 - the presence or absence of as yet unknown archaeological features within the proposed development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the evaluation, are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct an 8% (352 m²) archaeological evaluation of the 4,400 m² area of the proposed development 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 WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

5.3 The scope of the archaeological works will establish:

- that if the archaeological evaluation encounters no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this development.

Fieldwork Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1 A series of seven evaluation trenches (Figure 1) each measuring 2 m wide and 25 m in length will be excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.5 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.6 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. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.7 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within any of the trenches proposed, the area of investigation may be expanded, in consultation with the client and WoSAS, with the aim of defining the full extent of the archaeological features.
- 6.12 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.12 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the 8% evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a Method Statement addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).

- 6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling will be undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed.
- 6.14 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the evaluation. 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, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this Method Statement 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 WoSAS.
- 7.5 WoSAS state that any DSR is to be submitted within 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 7.6 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, 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 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: Warren Bailie
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologists): Maureen Kilpatrick
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: 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 will be confirmed on approval of this WSI. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring

visits can be arranged. It is estimated that the evaluation will take one day to complete, including backfilling, with minimal findings.

Health & Safety and Insurance

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

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