

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



The Maze, Dumfries House Data Structure Report Project 4162

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The Maze, Dumfries House

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust

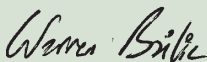
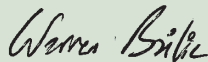
NGR: NS 53869 20593

Project Number: 4162

Report by: Kevin Mooney

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT 19/06/15	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 30/06/15	Warren Bailie Project Manager
			

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

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800
Fax: 0141 445 3222
email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

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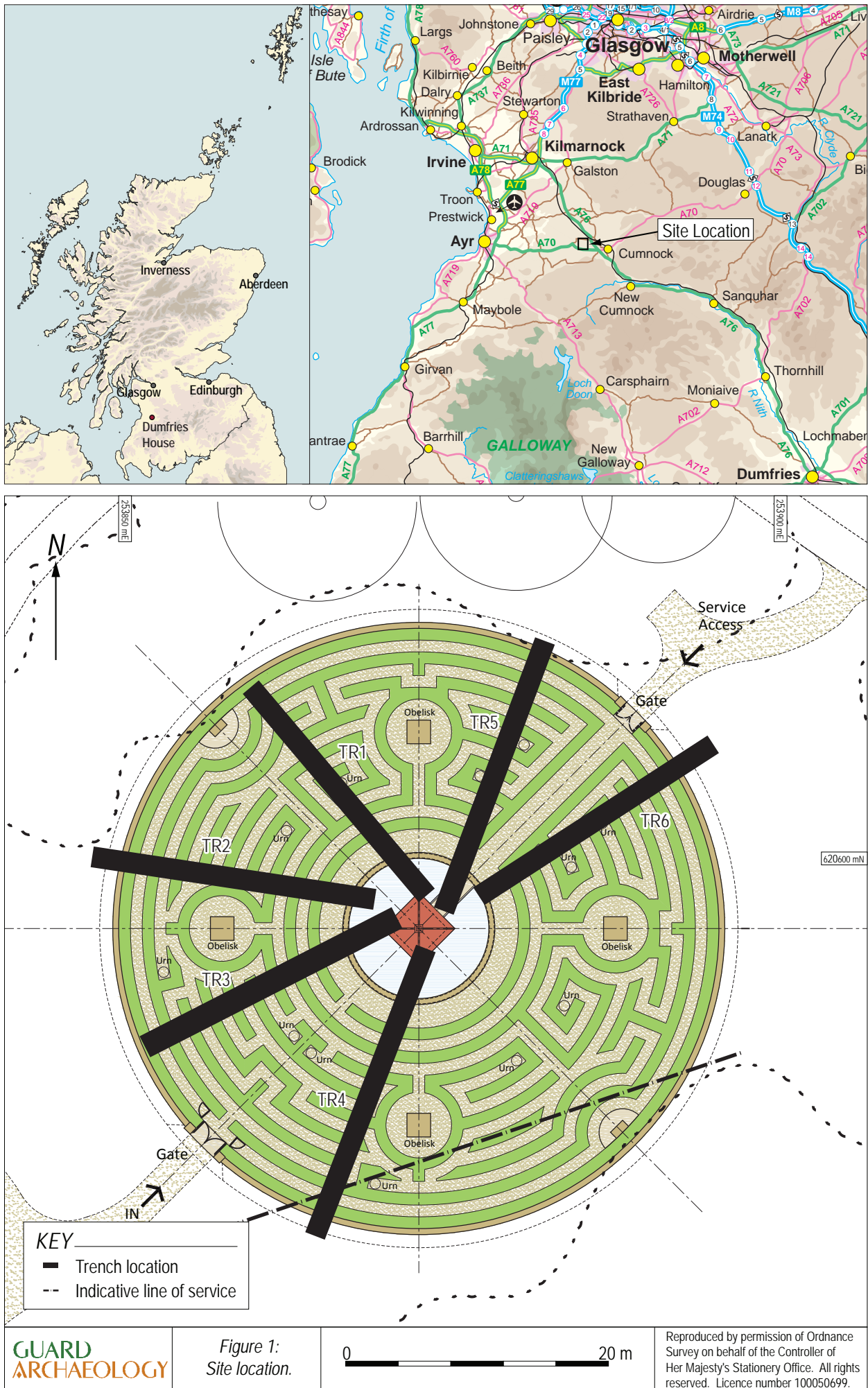
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust to undertake archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a circular Yew hedge maze, associated features and perimeter wall Ha-ha adjacent to the Avenue Bridge within Dumfries House Estate. The proposed trial trench evaluation was to sample 10 % (196.4 m²) of the total area proposed for development (1964 m²); the total area actually sampled during the evaluation was 209.6 m² (a 10.7 % sample). This work was undertaken on the 12th June 2015 and revealed no features of archaeological interest.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust on a site proposed for the construction of a circular Yew hedge maze, associated features and perimeter wall Ha-ha directly adjacent to the Avenue Bridge within Dumfries House Estate. During the course of the works six trenches were excavated within the boundary of the proposed development. No archaeological features were noted during these excavations. GUARD Archaeology undertook this program of work on the 12th June 2015.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies to the north-west of Cumnock (centred on NGR NS 53869 20593) in a clearing adjacent to the Dumfries House Avenue Bridge spanning the Lugar Water. The site is bounded by fields to the east, the Lugar Water to the north and the estate buildings to the south. The underlying drift geology consists of Devensian Till, while the solid geology consists of Scottish Upper Coal Measures formation (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Dumfries House was built for the 5th Earl of Dumfries in 1760 to a design by John, Robert and James Adam and sits within an extensive designed landscape and estate that includes stables, lodge houses, the home farm, saw mill as well as a walled garden and several other buildings and features that include a sundial. Prior to the building of Dumfries House the Earl or his predecessors were thought to live at Ward of Lochnorris a probable tower house which although there are now no upstanding remains is believed to have been located in the vicinity of the site of the new adventure playground. This is based on an account of "extensive excavations" made on the site by Lord Bute in 1897, who exposed part of the old walls and a causeway of worn stone representing a "fortress of considerable strength" and believed to be part of the original Lochnorris, referred to as 'Lefnoreis' or 'Leifnoreis', castle (<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/>).
- 4.2 A trial trench investigation in 2012 (Rennie) within the walled garden uncovered gravel paths to the east and west of the exterior walls of the central hothouse which may be the remains of stone stairs shown on Jacob Thomson's 1832 painting of the garden. A path at the west of the site appears to be the same path found to the south of the hothouse, as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860. A metalled surface with adjacent drainage gutter was found at the Dung Gate, and a clay band that may be the foundation of a path was uncovered on the lower terrace.
- 4.3 A watching brief undertaken in 2014 during the construction of an adventure playground (Spence 2014, unpublished report) revealed a number of 18th and 19th century features, including a trackway, wall and series of drains.
- 4.4 Other previous work by GUARD Archaeology Limited revealed evidence of the Prisoner of War Camp 22, known as Temple (NMRS: NS52SW 112; SMR: 46881) that covered the whole extent of the northern portion of the estate. It was identified on vertical air photographs (RAF 106G/UK/571, 3135-37, flown 1945), which showed a double fence-line enclosing the southern section of the camp. Immediately to the north are what may be the accommodation units for the camp guards. The sewage treatment plant, still depicted on the latest edition of the OS 1:10560 scale

map (1968), to the south of the camp lies at NS 5415 2091. Examination of the air photographs reveals well over 100 huts within the compound, several of which have 'formal gardens' to the rear. In the central area of the camp is a group of larger huts, presumably the mess, kitchen and recreation buildings. The camp was still extant in November 1945, as it was still visible on a later sortie of vertical air photographs (RAF 106G/UK986, 3297-8, flown 1945). By 1951, however, the camp had been almost totally demolished, with only a few huts surviving at the north end (Ordnance Survey, Air Photo Mosaics, 1:10,560, Ayrshire NS52SW, flown 1950).

- 4.5 An archaeological evaluation was carried out north of the proposed development area (SMR: 4287). revealed structural remains of the WWII Prisoner of War Camp. This led to a watching brief, which uncovered the remains of at least 5 buildings, a network of pathways and remains of ancillary structures belonging to Camp 22 (Arabaolaza 2012, unpublished report). A further phase of topsoil monitoring and excavation brief in April 2014 and May 2014 revealed a further seven buildings, a central road, pathways and fencing (Rennie 2014, unpublished report) and further evidence of ancillary buildings and yards (Mooney 2014, unpublished report).
- 4.6 The north of the estate grounds, located within the boundary of the gardens and designed landscapes known as Dumfries House. Other sites of note in the vicinity included an A-listed lodge, the Temple (NMRS: NS52SW 12.05; SMR: 8105; HB: 96). It consists of a pair of battlemented square lodges set diagonally and flanking a screen wall with a central gateway. Now it is in ruins and obscured from view. An unfinished axe hammer find spot is also recorded south of the development area (NMRS: NS52SW 11; SMR: 8101). Also south of the development area is a railway lever frame (NMRS: NS52SW 82; SMR: 47551) known as Auchinleck.
- 4.7 The most recent archaeological works were conducted in April 2015 (Kilpatrick 2015, unpublished report) on the site of the proposed extension to the existing stables and coach house buildings within the estate. No archaeological deposits were encountered during this phase of works.

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 a 10% (196.4 m²) archaeological evaluation of the available 1964 m² area within 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 established:
- that if the archaeological evaluation encountered no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this development.

Fieldwork Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1 A series of evaluation trenches (Figure 1) each measuring 1.6 m wide were excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist. These consisted

of a series of six trenches set across the various features (pool, paths, hedge-lines and ha-ha) within the development footprint, a total of 209.6 m² (10.7 %) of the development area was evaluated.

- 6.2 Public access to the evaluation area was restricted during the works.
- 6.3 The turf was removed across the maze location prior to the evaluation. 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. No archaeological features were encountered.
- 6.4 No archaeological finds were recovered during the excavations.
- 6.5 No bulk soil samples were retrieved from site.
- 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 No human remains were encountered.
- 6.8 No significant archaeological remains were encountered.
- 6.9 WoSAS are the final judge of significance regarding any findings.
- 6.10 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling was undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling was proposed.
- 6.11 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work were 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



Plate 1: General shot of Trench 1.



Plate 2: General shot of Trench 3 section.

- 7.1 A series of six trenches were excavated across the development footprint, radiating from the centre point of the Maze itself. The trenches varied considerably in depth between 0.58 m and 0.80 m with substantial deposits of undulating fluvial sediment. A service was encountered in the south-eastern portion of the area (Figure 1) during the evaluation and was subsequently avoided by the remaining trenches.
- 7.2 The subsoil visible across the trenches 002 appeared as firmly compacted, orange brown silts and gravels, with many stone and rounded river cobbles throughout.
- 7.3 An intermediate deposit lay above the gravel and silts and comprised of a medium to firm compact, medium brown/grey silty clay 003. These naturally deposited fluvial deposits varied in depth across the evaluation area between 0.30 m and 0.50 m.

- 7.4 The topsoil across the evaluation area 001 appeared as a medium to firm compact dark brown/grey silty loam. The topsoil appeared very organic in nature with little evidence of inclusions other than roots from nearby trees.
- 7.5 No archaeologically sensitive deposits were encountered across any of the excavated trenches.

Discussion

- 8.1 During the excavation of the trenches, no archaeologically sensitive deposits were encountered within the development area. The deep deposits appeared fluvial in nature, likely relating to the nearby Lugar water directly to the North of the site.
- 8.2 The topsoil and intermediate layers did not appear mixed or disturbed in nature with the only modern invasive activity being a service running across the south-east of the development area in an ENE/WSW orientation.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work has shown that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the area evaluated in this proposed development. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required in connection with the maze installation.
- 9.2 GUARD would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only; final decisions on the nature and extent of any future 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 the Appendix. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-214792 will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the WoSAS archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust for their assistance. Thank you to Stuart Dillet, Iain Shirley and Linda Curr of Land Engineering for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Land Engineering Ltd and Blackwood Plant hire, The evaluation and survey of trenches were undertaken by Kevin Mooney. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations and desk top publishing was completed by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie.

**The Maze, Dumfries House
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Arabaolaza, I 2012 *Dumfries House, Data Structure Report*, GUARD Project 3543. Unpublished report

Kilpatrick, M 2015 *Dumfries House Stables, Data Structure Report*, GUARD Project 4098. Unpublished report.

Mooney, K 2014 *Woodland and Farm Cottage, Dumfries House, Cumnock, Data Structure Report*, GUARD Project 3877. Unpublished report

Rennie, C 2014 *Drill Hall and Cottage, Dumfries House policies, Data Structure Report*, GUARD Project 3863. Unpublished report

Rennie, C 2012 *Dumfries House Walled Garden, Trial trenching Data Structure Report*, GUARD Project 3425. Unpublished report

Spence, B 2014 *Dumfries House New Adventure Playground, Data Structure Report*, GUARD Project 3717. Unpublished report

Appendix B: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Subsoil
1	20.8	1.6	0.58	001 – Medium/firm compaction dark brown/grey silty loam with very few stone inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.35 m.	003 – Medium/firm compaction medium brown/grey silty clay with no inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.50 m	002 – Firm compaction orange/brown gravel/silt with many stone inclusions. Extends to an unknown depth.
2	21.8	1.6	0.6	001 – Medium/firm compaction dark brown/grey silty loam with very few stone inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.30 m.	003 – Medium/firm compaction medium brown/grey silty clay with no inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.30 m	002 – Firm compaction orange/brown gravel/silt with many stone inclusions. Extends to an unknown depth.
3	21.6	1.6	0.8	001 – Medium/firm compaction dark brown/grey silty loam with very few stone inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.35 m.	003 – Medium/firm compaction medium brown/grey silty clay with no inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.45 m	002 – Firm compaction orange/brown gravel/silt with many stone inclusions. Extends to an unknown depth.
4	23.5	1.6	0.65	001 – Medium/firm compaction dark brown/grey silty loam with very few stone inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.35 m.	003 – Medium/firm compaction medium brown/grey silty loam/clay with no inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.30 m	002 – Firm compaction orange/brown silt with few stone inclusions. Extends to an unknown depth.
5	22	1.6	0.85	001 – Medium/firm compaction dark brown/grey silty loam with very few stone inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.35 m.	003 – Medium/firm compaction medium brown/grey silty loam/clay with no inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.50 m	002 – Firm compaction orange/brown silt/gravels with many stone inclusions. Extends to an unknown depth.
6	21.3	1.6	0.6	001 – Medium/firm compaction dark brown/grey silty loam with very few stone inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.30 m.	003 – Medium/firm compaction medium brown/grey silty loam/clay with no inclusions. Extends to a depth of 0.30 m	002 – Firm compaction orange/brown gravel/silt with many stone inclusions. Extends to an unknown depth.

Appendix C: List of Photographs

Img. No.	Area	Context No.	Details	Taken From
001	-	-	ID Shot	-
002	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
003	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
004	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
005	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
006	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
007	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
008	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
009	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
010	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
011	-	Gen	General shots of site partially stripped prior to archaeologist present.	-
012	-	Tr 05	General shot of section	E
013	-	Tr 01	General shot of section	S
014	-	Tr 01	General shot of trench	W
015	-	Tr 05	General shot of trench	NE
016	-	Gen	General shots of trenching	-
017	-	Gen	General shots of trenching	-
018	-	Tr 06	General shot of section	E
019	-	Tr 06	General shot of trench	NE
020	-	Tr 01	General shot of trench	E
021	-	Tr 02	General shot of trench	S
022	-	Tr 02	General shot of section	W
023	-	Tr 03	General shot of section	SE
024	-	Tr 03	General shot of trench	SW
025	-	Tr 04	General shot of section	E
026	-	Tr 04	General shot of trench	S
027	-	Gen	General shots of site	E
028	-	Gen	General shots of site	E
029	-	Gen	General shots of site	E

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Maze, Dumfries House
PROJECT CODE:	4162
PARISH:	Auchinleck
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Kevin Mooney
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology LTD
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NA
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 53869 20593
START DATE (this season)	12 th June 2015
END DATE (this season)	12 th June 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	NA
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Land Engineering Limited on behalf of The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust to undertake archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a circular Yew hedge maze, associated features and perimeter wall Ha-ha adjacent to the Avenue Bridge within Dumfries House Estate. This work revealed no features of archaeological interest.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Great Steward of Scotlands Dumfries House Trust
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS

Appendix E: Written Scheme of Investigation

THE MAZE, DUMFRIES HOUSE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4162

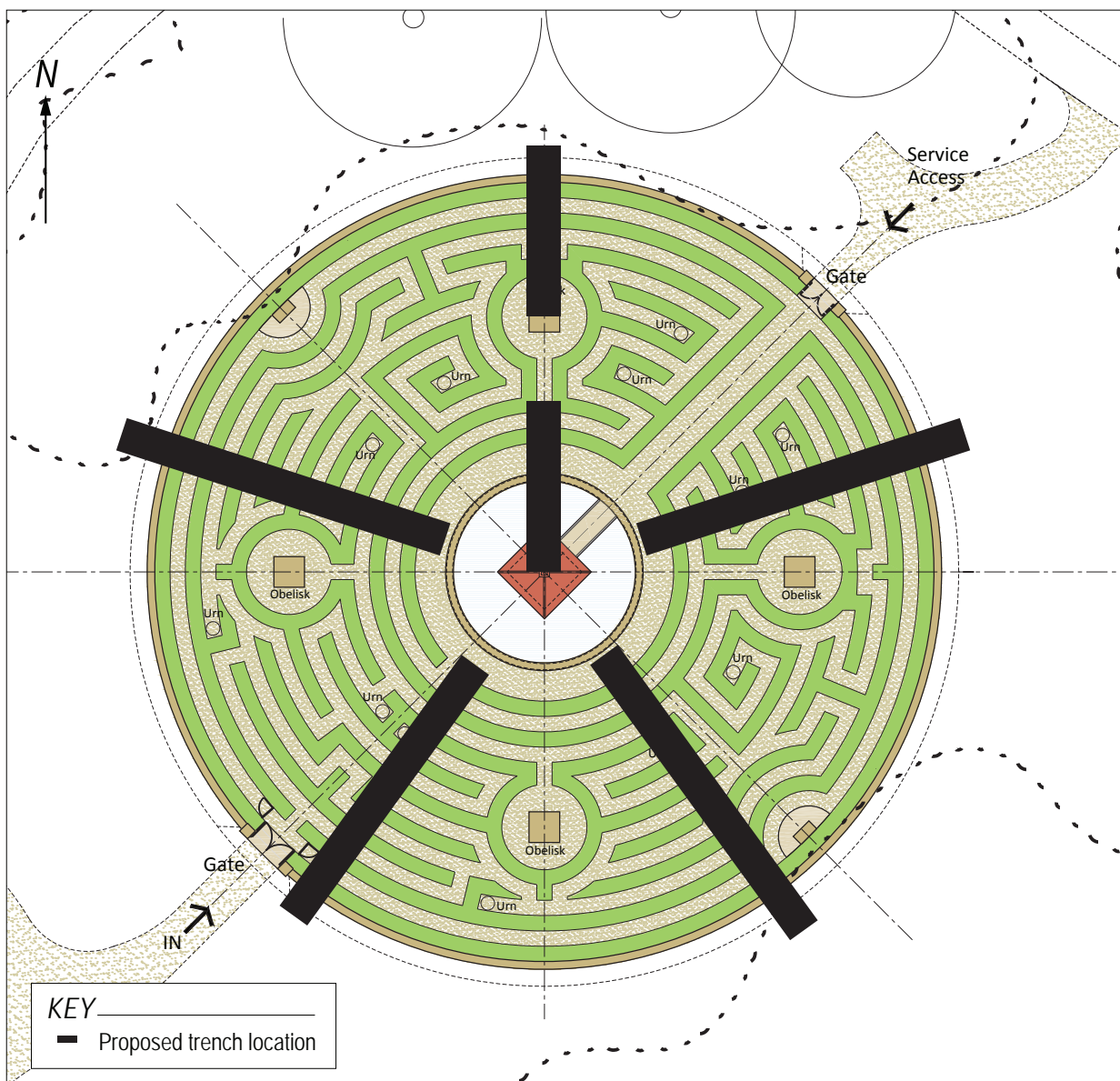


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the proposed installation of a maze with central pool and surrounding ha-ha feature at Dumfries House, Cumnock. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the development at Dumfries House in accordance with planning condition applied to the project (Planning Reference: 15/0319/PP). In accordance with the specification provided by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise East Ayrshire Council, the scope of work is for a 10 % evaluation of the development area.
- 2.2 This WSI 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 evaluation. Stage 2 post-excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI 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 the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies to the north west of Cumnock (centred on NGR NS 54085 21130) in an area within the grounds of Dumfries House. The site is surrounded by pockets of mature trees and lawn areas with a path network enveloping the area to the west and north. The underlying drift geology consists of Devensian Till, while the solid geology consists of Scottish Upper Coal Measures formation (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Previous work by GUARD Archaeology Ltd included a review of desk-based sources revealed several known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. Prisoner of War Camp 22, known as Temple (NMRS: NS52SW 112; SMR: 46881) covers the whole extent of the proposed development area. It was identified on vertical air photographs (RAF 106G/UK/571, 3135-37, flown 1945), which showed a double fence-line enclosing the southern section of the camp. Immediately to the north are what may be the accommodation units for the camp guards. The sewage treatment plant, still depicted on the latest edition of the OS 1:10560 scale map (1968), to the south of the camp lies at NS 5415 2091. Examination of the air photographs reveals well over 100 huts within the compound, several of which have 'formal gardens' to the rear. In the central area of the camp is a group of larger huts, presumably the mess, kitchen and recreation buildings. The camp was still extant in November 1945, as it was still visible on a later sortie of vertical air photographs (RAF 106G/UK986, 3297-8, flown 1945). By 1951, however, the camp had been almost totally demolished, with only a few huts surviving at the north end (Ordnance Survey, Air Photo Mosaics, 1:10,560, Ayrshire NS52SW, flown 1950).
- 4.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out south of the proposed development area (SMR: 4287). It revealed remains of the WWII Prisoner of War Camp. This led to a watching brief, which uncovered the remains of at least 5 buildings, a network of pathways and remains of ancillary structures belonging to Camp 22 (Arabaolaza 2012). A further phase of watching brief in April 2014 revealed a further seven buildings, a central road, pathways and fencing (Rennie 2014).
- 4.3 The development area is located within the boundary of the gardens and designed landscapes known as Dumfries House. Other sites of note in the vicinity included an A listed lodge, the Temple (NMRS: NS52SW 12.05; SMR: 8105; HB: 96). It consists of a pair of battlemented square lodges set diagonally and flanking a screen wall with a central gateway. Now it is in ruins and obscured from

view. An unfinished axe hammer find spot is also recorded south of the development area (NMRS: NS52SW 11; SMR: 8101). Also south of the development area is a railway lever frame (NMRS: NS52SW 82; SMR: 47551) known as Auchinleck.

- 4.4 The most recent archaeological works were conducted in April 2015 (Kilpatrick 2015) on the site of the proposed extension to the existing stables and coach house buildings at Dumfries House Estate, Cumnock, East Ayrshire. No archaeological deposits were encountered during this phase of works.

Aims and Objectives

- 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 10% (196.4 m²) archaeological evaluation of the available 1964 m² area within 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 five evaluation trenches (Figure 1) each measuring 2 m wide will be excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist. This will consist of 4 x 20 m trenches and 1 x 18.2 m trench set across the various features (pool, paths, hedge-lines and ha-ha) within the development footprint (Figure 1).
- 6.2 Public access to the evaluation area will be restricted during the works.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 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.

- 6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 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 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.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 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.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the 10% evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.12 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling will be undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed.
- 6.13 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 WSI 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: John Atkinson
 - Project Archaeologist: Kevin Mooney
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrators: Gillian McSwan and Fiona Jackson
 - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Managing Director, John Atkinson, 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 scheduled for 12 June 2015. 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.

Bibliography

Arabaolaza, I 2012 Dumfries House; Data structure report (GUARD Archaeology unpublished report 3543)

Kilpatrick, M 2015 Dumfries House Stables, Archaeological Watching Brief Data structure report (GUARD Archaeology unpublished report 4098)

Rennie, C 2014 Drill Hall & Cottage, Dumfries House: Data structure report (GUARD Archaeology Unpublished Report 3863).

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800
Fax: 0141 445 3222
email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk