

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Abbey Road, Elderslie
Data Structure Report
Project 4242**

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Abbey Road, Elderslie Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Barratt West Scotland

NGR: NS 4422 6232

Project Number: 4242

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

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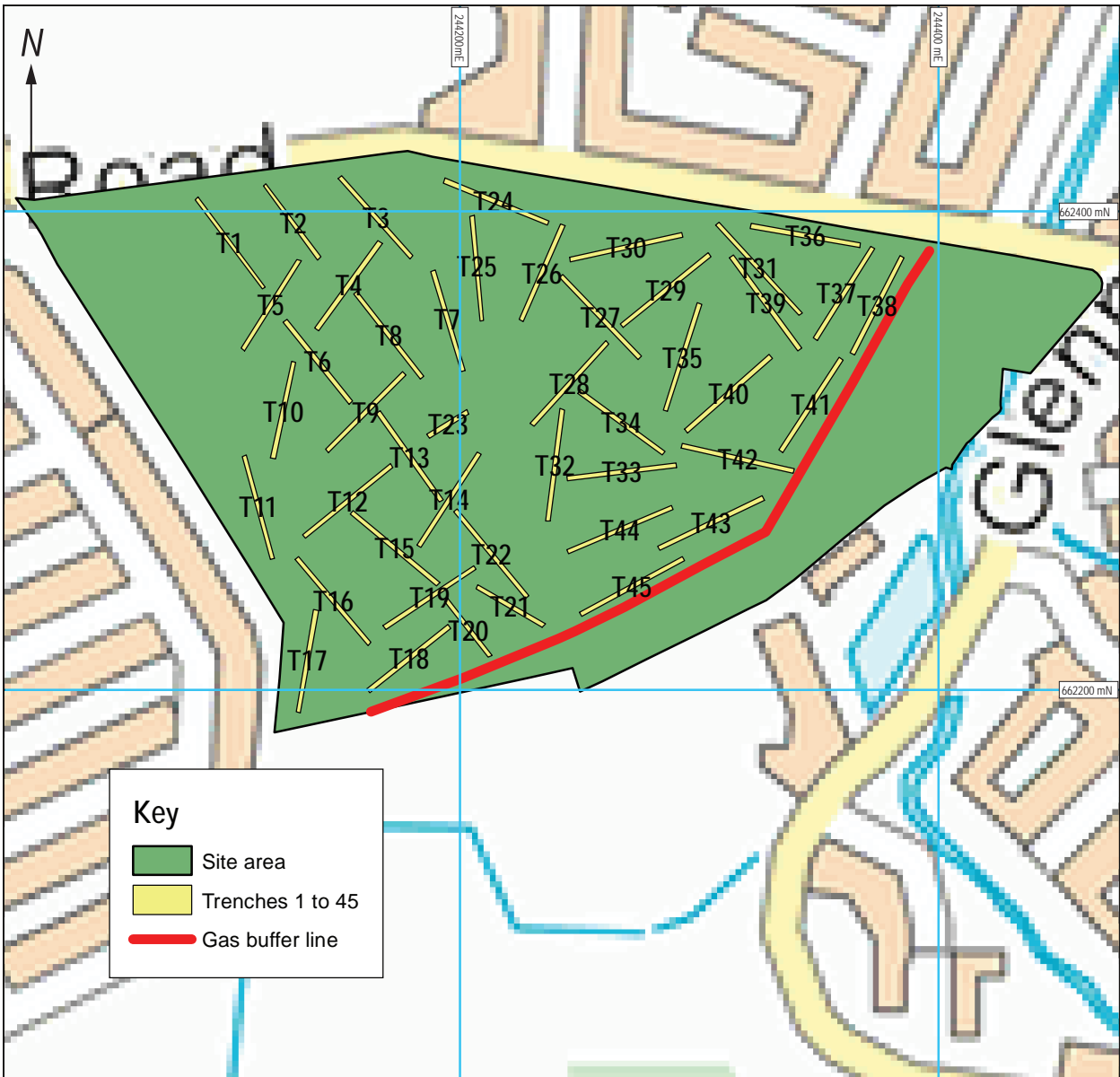


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Barratt West Scotland to undertake an archaeological evaluation of an area of land prior to planning submission for a proposed housing development to the south of Abbey Road, Elderslie. This work was undertaken between 12th and 20th October and revealed no features of archaeological significance.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Barratt Homes on a site proposed for the construction of housing at Abbey Road, Elderslie, prior to planning submission (OASIS ref: guardarc1-226951). A total of 45 trenches were excavated under close archaeological supervision. No features or material culture of archaeological significance were identified during the works.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies to the south-west of Elderslie (NGR NS 4422 6232). The development area covers approximately six hectares, however the evaluation area was reduced to 53,558 m², adhering to the required buffer around a gas main pipe located at the south and east of the area (Figure 1)
- 3.2 The site sits between 51 m and 38 m AOD and is bounded by Abbey Road to the north, pre-existing housing to the west, open fields to the south and the Old Patrick burn to the east. The site currently consists of grazing land.
- 3.3 The underlying superficial deposits consist of Devensian Diamicton tills, while the bedrock geology consists of Lawmuir formation sedentary rock of the Strathclyde Group type (British Geological Survey; Geology of Britain Viewer).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known sites of archaeological or historical interest noted within the development area. However, just east of the development two coins and one token of Roman date (Canmore ID.: 43207) were found when the bridge over the Old Patrick Water when the Stoddart's Carpet Factory was demolished in 1950. (NS 4444 6238) The finder was Peter McDermid, who still has the coins.
- 4.2 The report on the coins, from Paisley Museum, describes them as: (a) A bronze as of Domitian, minted under the previous emperor, Vespasian (AD 69-79). (b) A bronze follis of Galeria Valeria, wife of Galerius Maximian (AD 292-315), minted at Antioch. (c) A Communion token of the Relief Congregational Church, Thread Street, Paisley 1809. It is understood that quite a number of other coins, most of them unidentifiable, were also found; as far as is known, they were not in any container.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to identify:
- as yet unknown archaeological artefacts, features and deposits within the development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered within the development area are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an 8% archaeological evaluation of the available development area in order to identify and record any previously unknown archaeological features existing within the

development area, establishing their character, date and extent if surviving;

- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the client on completion of the archaeological evaluation trenching, and outline of the likely scope of any further excavation and/or post-excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in line with the relevant policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- 6.2 The total area of the development measures six hectares, however 6,442 m² of the site was excluded in accordance with health and safety guidelines along the east of the site due to the presence of a gas pipeline and mains water pipe. The reduced area for evaluation therefore was 53,558 m²; 8% of this area equates to 4284.64 m². The archaeological fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 45 trenches each measuring 2 m in width (42 x 50 m trenches, 1 x 40 m trench, 1 x 35 m trench, 1 x 20 m trench) under constant archaeological supervision.
- 6.3 The programme of archaeological work commenced with digital photography of the development area to record its condition prior to topsoil stripping.
- 6.4 The topsoil in each trench location in the development area was excavated to reveal the subsoil below. Excavation was by a back-acting mechanical excavator, utilizing a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket, under the direct supervision of an experienced GUARD archaeologist.
- 6.5 A representative section for each trench was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged using pro forma recording sheets together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.6 No specialist backfilling was carried out for the evaluation trenches and the backfilling was not monitored by the archaeologist.

Results

- 7.1 A total area of 4390 m² was stripped across the 45 trenches. Topsoil across the area was generally a dark brown grey silty loam with pebbles and small root inclusions, between 0.27 m – 0.35 m in depth. Subsoil across much of the area was a light grey orange beige sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions, some cobble sized, and dark mineral flecks (Plate 1). Frequent recent plough scarring was visible within this varying between north/south, east/west and north-west/south-east in orientation across the site, along with various rubble and ceramic field drainage systems (Plate 2). An intermediate plough soil was present in some trenches which had collected or been preserved at the lower break of slope. This was a mid brown silt up to 0.3 m in depth, with occasional small stones and root inclusions.



Plate 1: North-east facing section of Trench 24.



Plate 2: Trench 30 from the east, showing field drains and plough scarring.

7.2 No archaeological features or material culture were revealed during the works. The only anthropologically derived deposit noted was located in trenches 1-4 at the north of the western field. This was a thick dark grey-black deposit of crushed shale material with some stone fragments and ashy inclusions, likely some form of industrial backfill or waste, possibly for the purposes of creating a hard standing or simply a deposit of post-industrial waste (Plate 3). A lack of any intermediate plough soil along the area of this deposit implied some digging may have taken place prior to its deposition which had removed this.



Plate 3: South-west facing section of Trench 2 showing industrial backfill deposit 2004.

7.3 This may have been connected to the former mining which took place within the vicinity of the site, with the Auchinlodment Coalworks being indicated on the 1857 Ordnance Survey Six-inch first edition map just to the north-west of the site, closest to where these trenches were located at the north of the existing western field (Plate 2). No evidence of mine shaft caps or other such features associated with mining processes were noted in any trenches. Several 'old coal pits' and 'shafts' are noted on the 1857 map to the west of this and north towards the further Wallace Pit Coal works, suggesting that the entrances to shafts may have been concentrated mainly out with the existing site. All of these features are no longer present on the 1898 edition in the same series.



Plate 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey Six-inch first edition map showing former coal works and coal pits.

Discussion

8.1 The archaeological evaluation identified no features, deposits or material culture of archaeological significance across the development area, the only deposit of note being most likely a result of nineteenth century mining in the area.

Recommendations

9.1 The archaeological evaluation has revealed no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features within the proposed development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is likely to be required should the development proceed.

- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd 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.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Barratt West Scotland for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Brown Plant Hire. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. Fieldwork was directed by Beth Spence. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Diarmuid O Connor. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie.

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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey, 1857, Six-inch 1st edition, Renfrewshire; Sheet XI

Ordnance Survey, 1898, Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Renfrewshire Sheet XI.NE

Other Sources

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer;

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, last accessed 19th October 2015

Historic Environment Scotland, Canmore Database; <http://canmore.org.uk/>, last accessed 19th October 2015

Appendix B: Trench details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden (001)	Intermediate Deposit (003)	Intermediate Deposit (004)	Subsoil (002)	Details
1	50	2	1.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with small stones and roots, 0.3 m in depth	Loose mid brown silty loam with occasional small stones and roots, intermediate plough soil, 0.25 m in depth	Very compact dark grey/black crushed shale with stones, coal and ashy material, up to 0.6 m in depth, likely from former mining works	Very compact light beige clay with occasional stones and dark mineral flecks	N/S plough scars and drains
2	50	2	1.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with small stones and roots, 0.27 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with small stones and roots, 0.3 m in depth, only present beyond 004	Very compact dark grey/black crushed shale and stones with coal flecks and some ashy material, as Tr1	Very compact light beige clay with cobble sized stones and dark mineral flecks	N/S plough scars in 004
3	50	2	1.4	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small stones and roots, 0.27 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silty loam with small stones and roots, up to 0.3 m in depth, only present beyond 004	Very compact dark grey/black crushed shale and stones with coal and ashy material, up to 1.1 m in depth, as Tr 1	Very compact light orange beige clay with stones and dark mineral flecks	-
4	50	2	0.7	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small stones and roots, 0.26 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silty loam with occasional small stones and roots, 0.25 m in depth, beyond 004	Crushed dark grey/black shale material, as Tr1, up to 0.45 m in length at NE end	Very compact light orange beige clay with cobble sized stones and dark mineral flecks	N/S drainage

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden (001)	Intermediate Deposit (003)	Intermediate Deposit (004)	Subsoil (002)	Details
5	50	2	0.55	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small stones and roots, 0.26 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with occasional small stones and roots, intermediate plough soil, 0.25 m in depth	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sand clay with small mixed stones and dark mineral flecks	-
6	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small stones and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light orange beige sand clay with frequent stones up to cobble size	N/S drainage and plough scars
7	50	2	0.5	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small stones and roots, 0.3 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with occasional small stones, up to 0.2 m in depth	-	Very compact light orange beige sand clay with frequent stones, some cobble sized, occasional dark mineral flecks	N/S drainage and plough scars
8	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small stones, pebbles and roots, up to 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light orange grey beige sand clay with frequent stones and dark mineral flecks	Small possible pit investigated, stone hole or burrow on excavation with modern glazed china
9	50	2	0.55	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.32 m in depth	Loose to moderately compact mid brown silt with small stones and pebbles, intermediate plough soil at SW extent, 0.2 m in depth	-	Very compact light orange grey beige sand clay with frequent small stones, occasional cobbles and dark mineral flecks	N/S drainage
10	50	2	0.45	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	Moderately compact light-mid brown silt with occasional small pebbles, intermediate plough soil, 0.15 m	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sand clay with frequent small stones and occasional cobbles	N/S plough scars/ ceramic drains
11	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.32 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with small stones and cobbles	N/S plough scars
12	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.28 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	-

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden (001)	Intermediate Deposit (003)	Intermediate Deposit (004)	Subsoil (002)	Details
13	50	2	0.37	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.35 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with frequent stones, occasional cobbles and dark mineral flecks	N/S plough scars
14	50	2	0.4	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.32 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with stones, cobbles and dark mineral flecks	N/S drainage and plough scars
15	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	N/S and E/W plough scars
16	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.28 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sand clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	N/S plough scars
17	50	2	0.45	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.32m in depth	Very compact dark grey black shale, stone and coal deposit, 0.08 m in depth only at SW end. More mixed than to of field, possibly hard standing or track material at bottom of field.	-	Very compact mid grey orange sand clay with stones, occasional cobbles and dark mineral flecks	N/S plough scars
18	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.27 m in depth	-	-	Very compact mid grey brown orange silty clay with frequent stones and cobbles	-
19	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.28 m in depth	-	-	Very compact mid grey orange silt clay with frequent stones and cobbles	N/S plough scars and drainage. Possible post-hole investigated, revealed as stone hole.

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden (001)	Intermediate Deposit (003)	Intermediate Deposit (004)	Subsoil (002)	Details
20	35	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact mid brown grey orange silt clay with frequent stones and cobbles	N/S plough scars
21	40	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.27 m in depth	-	-	Very compact mid grey orange silt clay with frequent stones and occasional cobbles	N/S plough scars
22	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact mid grey orange silt clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	N/S plough scars
23	20	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light orange silt clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	-
24	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.27 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sand clay with frequent stones, cobbles and occasional boulders	E/W plough scars and drainage
25	50	2	0.6	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, up to 0.6 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with occasional small pebbles and roots, up to 0.3 m in depth, intermediate plough soil at break of slope	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sand clay with frequent stones and cobbles	NW/SE rubble drains, N/S and E/W plough scars
26	50	2	0.5	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.28 m in depth	Moderately compact mid-light brown silt with occasional stones and small roots, intermediate plough soil at break of slope, up to 0.2 m in depth	-	Very compact light grey beige sand clay with frequent stones and cobbles	NW/SE rubble drains

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden (001)	Intermediate Deposit (003)	Intermediate Deposit (004)	Subsoil (002)	Details
27	50	2	0.55	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.32 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with occasional small stones and roots, 0.2 m in depth, intermediate plough soil at break of slope	-	Very compact light grey beige sand clay with frequent stones and cobbles	E/W drainage, N/W rubble drains
28	50	2	0.4	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with occasional small pebbles and roots, 0.1 m in depth, intermediate plough soil only at NE end	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with frequent stones, some cobbles	E/W drainage and plough scars
29	50	2	0.55	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.2 m in depth, intermediate plough soil	-	Very compact light orange beige sand clay with frequent stones and occasional cobbles	E/W plough scars and rubble drains
30	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sand clay with frequent stones, occasional cobbles and dark mineral flecks	E/W and N/S plough scars and rubble drains
31	50	2	0.4	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.35 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light orange beige sand clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	N/S and E/W ceramic and rubble drains
32	50	2	0.4	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.35 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light orange grey beige sand clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	E/W drainage and N/S plough scars
33	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sand clay with frequent stones and occasional cobbles	NW/SE plough scars

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden (001)	Intermediate Deposit (003)	Intermediate Deposit (004)	Subsoil (002)	Details
34	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with stones and some cobbles	E/W drainage
35	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.27 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light orange beige silty clay with frequent stones and occasional cobbles	NW/SE plough scars
36	50	2	0.45	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, up to 0.4 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	-
37	50	2	0.45	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.4 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	E/W drains, rubble and ceramic
38	50	2	0.5	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, up to 0.45 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay, with frequent small stones and occasional cobbles	N/S plough scars E/W rubble drains
39	50	2	0.5	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with occasional pebbles and small roots, 0.15 m in depth, intermediate plough soil	-	Very compact light orange beige silt clay with small stones and occasional cobbles	E/W plough scars, E/W and N/S drainage
40	50	2	0.4	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.32 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with frequent stones and occasional cobbles	E/W plough scars
41	50	2	0.5	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.33 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with occasional pebbles and roots, 0.15 m in depth, intermediate plough soil	-	Very compact light orange grey sand clay with small stones and occasional cobbles	N/S plough scars, E/W drainage

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden (001)	Intermediate Deposit (003)	Intermediate Deposit (004)	Subsoil (002)	Details
42	50	2	0.5	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	Moderately compact mid brown silt with occasional pebbles and small roots, 0.15 m in depth, intermediate plough soil	-	Very compact light orange grey sand clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	N/S rubble drains
43	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sand clay with frequent stones and occasional cobbles	NW/SE plough scars
44	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.27 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange sand clay with frequent stones, occasional cobbles and dark mineral flecks	NW/SE plough scars, E/W drainage
45	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small pebbles and roots, 0.3 m in depth	-	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sand clay with frequent stones and some cobbles	NW/SE plough scars

Appendix C: List of Digital Images

Film No.	001		
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject
1	-	-	ID shot
2	-	-	General of east field
3	-	-	General of east field
4	-	-	General of east field
5	-	-	General of east field
6	-	-	General of west field
7	-	-	General of west field
8	-	-	General of west field
9	-	-	Cows in east field
10	-	-	Padlocked/chained gate
11	-	-	Cows at gate
Film No.	002		
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject
1	-	-	ID shot
2	T1	-	NE facing section
3	T1	-	NW end
4	T1	-	NE facing section
5	T1	-	NW end with dark deposit
6	T1	-	Post ex T1
7	T2	-	T2 ID
8	T2	-	NE facing section
9	T2	-	SW facing section

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject
10	T2	-	General – dark industrial deposit
11	T2	-	Post ex T2
12	T2	-	SW facing section
13	T3	-	SW facing section
14	T3	-	T3 ID
15	T3	-	NW end
16	T3	-	Post ex T3
17	T4	-	T4 ID
18	T4	-	SE facing section
19	T4	-	NW facing section
20	T4	-	Post ex T4
21	T5	-	T5 ID
22	T5	-	NW facing section
23	T5	-	Post ex T5
24	T5	-	Post ex T5
25	T6	-	T6 ID
26	T6	-	SW facing section
27	T6	-	Post ex T6
28	T7	-	T7 ID
29	T7	-	E facing section
30	T7	-	Plough scars
31	T7	-	Post ex T7
32	T8	-	T8 ID
33	T8	-	SW facing section
34	T8	-	burrow/stone hole investigated
35	T8	-	Post ex T8
36	T9	-	T9 ID
37	T9	-	NW facing section
38	T9	-	Post ex T9
39	T10	-	T10 ID
40	T10	-	NW facing section
41	T10	-	Post ex T10
42	T11	-	T11 ID
43	T11	-	E facing section
44	T11	-	Post ex T11
45	T12	-	T12 ID
46	T12	-	SE facing section
47	T12	-	Post ex T12
48	T13	-	T13 ID
49	T13	-	SW facing section
50	T13	-	Post ex T13
51	T14	-	T14 ID
52	T14	-	SE facing section
53	T14	-	Post ex T14
54	T15	-	T15 ID
55	T15	-	SW facing section
56	T15	-	SW facing section
57	T15	-	Post ex T15
58	T16	-	T16 ID
59	T16	-	SW facing section
60	T16	-	Post ex T16
61	T17	-	T17 ID
62	T17	-	SE facing section
63	T17	-	Plough scars
64	T17	-	Post ex T17

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject
65	T18	-	T18 ID
66	T18	-	SE facing section
67	T18	-	Post ex T18
68	T19	-	T19 ID
69	T19	-	SE facing section
70	T19	-	Stone hole investigated
71	T19	-	Post ex T19
72	T20	-	T20 ID
73	T20	-	SW facing section
74	T20	-	Post ex T20
75	T21	-	T21 ID
76	T21	-	SW facing section
77	T21	-	Post ex T21
78	T22	-	T22 ID
79	T22	-	SW facing section
80	T22	-	Post ex T22
81	T23	-	T23 ID
82	T23	-	SE facing section
83	T23	-	Post ex T23
84	T24	-	T24 ID
85	T24	-	NE facing section
86	T24	-	T24 – NW end
87	T24	-	Rubble drain
88	T24	-	Post ex T24
89	T25	-	T25 ID
90	T25	-	Rubble drains
91	T25	-	E facing section
92	T25	-	Post ex T25
93	T26	-	T26 ID
94	T26	-	NW facing section
95	T26	-	Post ex T26
96	T27	-	T27 ID
97	T27	-	SW facing section
98	T27	-	Post ex T27
99	T28	-	T28 ID (written as T29)
100	T28	-	SE facing section
101	T28	-	Post ex T28
102	T29	-	T29 ID
103	T29	-	NW facing section
104	T29	-	Post ex T29
105	T30	-	T30 ID
106	T30	-	N facing section
107	T30	-	Dry ceramic drain
108	T30	-	Post ex T30
109	T31	-	T31 ID
110	T31	-	NE facing section
111	T31	-	Post ex T31
112	T32	-	T32 ID
113	T32	-	NW facing section
114	T32	-	Post ex T32
115	T32	-	Post ex T32 – NE end
116	T33	-	T33 ID
117	T33	-	S facing section
118	T33	-	Post ex T33 – W end
119	T33	-	Post ex T33

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject
120	T34	-	T34 ID
121	T34	-	SW facing section
122	T34	-	Post ex – SE end
123	T34	-	Post ex T34
124	T35	-	T35 ID
125	T35	-	NW facing section
126	T35	-	Post ex – SW end
127	T35	-	Post ex T35
128	T36	-	T36 ID
129	T36	-	S facing section
130	T36	-	Post ex T36
131	T37	-	T37 ID
132	T37	-	SE facing section
133	T37	-	Post ex T37
134	T38	-	T38 ID
135	T38	-	NW facing section
136	-	-	General of gas pipe buffer
137	T38	-	Post ex T38
138	T39	-	T39 ID
139	T39	-	NE facing section
140	T39	-	Post ex T39
141	T40	-	T40 ID
142	T40	-	SE facing section
143	-	-	General of gas main buffer
144	T40	-	Post ex T40
145	T41	-	T41 ID
146	T41	-	NW facing section
147	T41	-	Dry ceramic drain
148	T41	-	Post ex T41
149	T41	-	Post ex T41 – NE end
150	T42	-	T42 ID
151	T42	-	SW facing section
152	T42	-	Post ex T42
153	T43	-	T43 ID
154	T43	-	S facing section
155	T43	-	After driver dug wrong way – trench at buffer
156	T43	-	After driver dug wrong way – trench at buffer
157	T43	-	Post ex – E end
158	T43	-	Post ex T43
159	T44	-	T44 ID
160	T44	-	S facing section
161	T44	-	Plough scars
162	T44	-	Post ex T44
163	T45	-	T45 ID
164	T45	-	N facing section
165	T45	-	Post ex T45
166	-	-	General of buffer in W field
167	-	-	General of buffer in W field
168	-	-	Backfilled trenches in W field
169	-	-	Backfilled trenches in E field
170	-	-	General of trenches in E field
171	-	-	General of trenches in E field
172	-	-	General of trenches in E field
173	-	-	General of trenches in E field

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Abbey Road, Elderslie
PROJECT CODE:	4242
PARISH:	Paisley
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Beth Spence
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Guard Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 442 623
START DATE (this season)	12 th October 2015
END DATE (this season)	16 th October 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Guard Archaeology Ltd were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation by means of sample trenching 8% of an area proposed for housing, currently consisting of two undeveloped fields used for grazing. A total of 45 trenches were excavated under close archaeological supervision. No features or material culture of archaeological significance were identified during the works, although a deposit of industrial backfill material likely resulting from 19 th mining works was noted in one area.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Barratt Developments Plc
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Guard Archaeology Ltd, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Beth.spence@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS intended OASIS ref: guardarc1-226951

Appendix E: Method Statement

ABBEY ROAD, ELDERSLIE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHOD STATEMENT
(RAMS)

PROJECT 4242



<p>GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY</p>	<p>Figure 1: Site location.</p>	<p>0 100 m</p>	<p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. All rights reserved. Licence number 100050699.</p>
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This method statement outlines the precise scope and methodology for the archaeological evaluation to be undertaken in support of a planning submission for a proposed development off Abbey Road, Elderslie (Figure 1). This method statement has been prepared in consultation with WoSAS who advise Renfrewshire Council, an 8% evaluation of the development area was suggested as a suitable sample.

Introduction

- 2.1 This method statement outlines the methodology for the archaeological evaluation. These archaeological works 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 may be required to meet the condition of planning consent.
- 2.2 This method statement 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 a WSI. The WSI document, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of the client and then the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), acting on behalf of Renfrewshire Council, prior to the commencement of any such further archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is located less than 1 km SSW of the centre of Elderslie, 1.3 km. Elderslie lies approximately 12 km south-west of Glasgow City Centre in the Local Authority of Renfrewshire.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known sites of archaeological or historical interest noted within the development area. However, just east of the development two coins and one token of Roman date (Canmore ID.: 43207) were found when the bridge over the Old Patrick Water when the Stoddart's Carpet Factory was demolished in 1950. (NS 4444 6238) The finder was Peter McDermid, who still has the coins. The report on the coins, from Paisley Museum, describes them as: (a) A bronze as of Domitian, minted under the previous emperor, Vespasian (AD 69-79). (b) A bronze follis of Galeria Valeria, wife of Galerius Maximian (AD 292-315), minted at Antioch. (c) A Communion token of the Relief Congregational Church, Thread Street, Paisley 1809. It is understood that quite a number of other coins, most of them unidentifiable, were also found; as far as is known, they were not in any container.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works is to identify:
- as yet unknown archaeological artefacts, features and deposits within the development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered within the development area is recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an 8% archaeological evaluation of the available development area in order to identify and record any previously unknown archaeological features existing within the development area, establishing their character, date and extent if surviving;

- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the client on completion of the archaeological evaluation trenching, and outline of the likely scope of any further excavation and/or post-excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be undertaken in line with the relevant policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- 6.2 The total area of the development measures six hectares, however 6,442 m² of the site has been excluded in accordance with health and safety guidelines along the east of the site due to the presence of a gas pipeline and mains water pipe. The reduced area for evaluation therefore measures 53,558 m²; 8% of this area equates to 4284.64 m². The archaeological fieldwork will therefore consist of the excavation of 43 trenches each measuring 2 m in width (42 x 50 m trenches, 1 x 40 m trench) under constant archaeological supervision.
- 6.3 The programme of archaeological work will commence with digital photography of the development area to record its condition prior to topsoil stripping.
- 6.4 The topsoil in each trench location in the development area will be excavated to reveal the subsoil below or any archaeological horizons that may be present. Excavation will be by a back-acting mechanical excavator, utilizing a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket, each machine under the direct supervision of an experienced GUARD archaeologist.
- 6.5 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be fenced off with hazard tape or marked with pin flags and then cleaned by hand by the on-site archaeologists to determine their character and extent. Should negative-cut features be encountered, these will be 25-50% excavated, either by hand or machine under archaeological supervision, down to the level of impact, in order to determine their character, significance, nature, date and function. All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, will be to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork and to CIfA standards. 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 or 1:50. All archaeological features will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.6 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologists. 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. All hand-excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.7 A representative section for each trench 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, 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. All work with human remains will be conducted in keeping with the Historic Scotland publication 'The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology' (2003 version).
- 6.10 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered, and the development is to proceed, these may require full excavation and recording (Stage 2 works) and post-excavation specialist analysis and publication of the results (Stage 3 works), in order to satisfy any relevant planning condition. The decision as whether or not this will be required will be made by the planning authority advised by WoSAS. In the event that an excavation is required, a WSI for Stage 2 excavation works and Stage 3

post-excavation finds analysis and publication works would be prepared, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.

- 6.14 No specialist backfilling is proposed for the evaluation trenches and the backfilling will not be monitored by the archaeologist.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A draft report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client by 16 October for comment, and the final text will be issued by 23 October for inclusion in the client's planning proposal.
- 7.2 The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological fieldwork. 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, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 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 fieldwork;
 - 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 Stage 2 or Stage 3 works;
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 An appropriate number of hard copies and digital pdf copies of the report will be prepared for the client.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and bound within a protective cover/sleeve. 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 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 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 summary report 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 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 Limited until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will include the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: John Atkinson
 - Project Director (Lead on-site Archaeologist): Beth Spence
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, 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 for the archaeological evaluation is scheduled for 28 September 2015 and it is envisaged that the fieldwork will take approximately seven working days, including backfilling. WoSAS have been notified that the work will be taking place but as this is pre-determination their prior agreement to this method is not required. The client will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down by the CifA. It is standard GUARD Archaeology Ltd policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Ltd'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.

Risk Assessment

Project No: 4242 Site Location: Abbey Road, Elderslie	Project Management Team GUARD Project Manager: John Atkinson 07900 935306 Field Director: Beth Spence 07909 222630 GUARD Office Contact No 0141 445 8800
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Dates when fieldwork will take place:	28 September to 6 October 2015
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Owner/Developer: Barratt West Scotland

Brief Description of Project: Archaeological Evaluation
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<p>Standard Procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Procedures: There will be a mobile phone on site to ensure communication with emergency services if required. The GUARD Archaeology office will have contact details for all staff in the field. • In case of emergency, 999 will be dialled and the appropriate service requested. • The closest A&E department is located at: <div style="text-align: center;"> Royal Alexandra Hospital, Corsebar Road, Paisley Tel: 0141 887 9111 </div> • Health & Safety Induction: All personnel will read and sign this document on their first day on site. • PPE provided: PPE will consist of a minimum of hard hat, safety boots, high visibility vest and eye protection. Additional PPE (dust mask, ear defenders etc) will be available as required. • First Aid: A First Aid kit will be available in the vehicle. • Welfare provision: GUARD staff will have on site facilities when in attendance. • Good Housekeeping: The site and vehicle will be kept tidy. Access routes will be kept clear of tools and equipment. Rubbish, including biodegradable materials, will be properly disposed of. • Environmental concerns: As far as can be ascertained, there are no safety or environmental issues over proximity to water courses, trees & habitat, wildlife or notifiable species on this site.

Underground and overhead services - Checklist

If overhead power lines are located within or on the boundaries of the development site the following precautions must be taken; if in doubt check with GUARD Archaeology manager.

- Do **NOT** trench underneath power lines with a machine
- Determine whether the machine has to pass under the power lines - is there an alternative route?
- Determine the safe height/clearance for the machine to pass under the power lines – check in advance with the power company if possible. For steel pylons the safe clearance height is approximately 7m
- If there is adequate height supervise the machine as it passes under the cables and ensure that the bucket/arm is as low as possible.
- Do NOT excavate within 15 m of a steel pylon line or 9 m from a wooden pole line and always ensure that the machine is working away from the cables – if necessary mark the 15/9m limit with hazard tape.
- Do NOT excavate within 20 m of the foundations of pylons.
- Do NOT dump spoil underneath or close to the cables as this reduces the height/clearance
- Do NOT carry ladders, ranging rods, scaffolding poles close to or underneath the cables

Underground Services

- Check services plans before starting
- Use cable detecting equipment (CAT Scanner and Genny) for all trenches
- If in doubt hand dig to locate services before using machine

Plant/Machine Driver's Name and Certificate Number: -

Common Hazards/Risks	Persons At Risk	Current Controls	Action Required
Site Access/travel/ Security:	All	Park in approved secure parking areas.	Check with client and landowner.
Hazardous Substances:	All	None known.	Notify client if any substances are apparent.
Underground/ Overhead Services:	All	A gas pipeline and water pipe cross the east side of the site. A 10 m and 5 m buffer respectively, will be in place.	A CAT machine will be used to scan along and across all trench positions in advance of excavation.
Manual Handling:	GUARD Staff	Staff trained in manual handling techniques.	Loads will be split and lifting will be restricted to buckets and hand tools.
Excavations:	GUARD Staff	Excavations will not exceed 1.2 m without appropriate stepping. Narrow deep or unstable trenches will not be entered.	Restrict access to trench edges, using hazard tape where appropriate.

Common Hazards/Risks	Persons At Risk	Current Controls	Action Required
Work at Heights/Risk of falling (objects or people):	GUARD Staff	No working at heights but will be working close to heavy machinery	Keep a safe distance from plant and keep trench edges etc tidy.
Confined Spaces:	None	No working in confined spaces.	-
Hand/Power Tools:	GUARD Staff	Only hand tools will be used.	Tools will be checked to ensure that they are in good condition and any damage will be reported and tools replaced.
Fire:	All	Risk of fire is low as this is an open site. In the event of a fire all personnel will assemble on Abbey Road along the north edge of the development.	Phone the fire brigade.
Vehicles/ Mechanical Plant/Equipment:	GUARD Staff	When working with plant arrange a set of agreed signals with the driver beforehand.	Keep a safe distance from the machine and make sure that the driver sees you when approaching close to the machine.
Environmental Hazards: (eg noise, dust, weather, animals)	GUARD Staff	Check with main contractor and check the weather forecast.	Come prepared for different weather conditions.
Slips/Trips/Falls:	GUARD Staff	These are the most likely hazard. Take care when walking over rough or uneven ground.	Wear appropriate footwear.
Electricity:	All	There are no known powerlines crossing the site	A CAT machine will be used along and across all trench positions prior to excavation.
Lone Working:	GUARD Staff	No lone working as always working with plant. All staff will phone the office to check in when they arrive and leave the site.	-

Assessed by (Project Manager)	Warren Bailie	Date: 24 September 2015
Checked by (H&S Manager) ...	Bob Will	Date: 24 September 2015
This Risk Assessment form has been developed by GUARD Archaeology Ltd to ensure safe working conditions on site		

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I have received a health and safety induction in advance of beginning work on this archaeological project, and that I have read and understood the Risk Assessment/project safety plan.

To be signed by ALL field staff and a copy returned to the GUARD Archaeology Ltd office

Name (Print)	Name (Sign)	Date

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100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800

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email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



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